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Drafted by Ambassador Dean, Embassy London, Aug 20, 1964

SECRET

NODIS

EXCISE

"NODIS-TAG - For Under Secretary Ball from Bruce."

I saw Carrington and Caccia this morning who had brief report from Greenhill in Washington about your suggestion to him [redacted]

Both Carrington and Caccia were disturbed at direction our thinking appears to be taking. They pointed out:

(a) In view HMG's treaty position re Cyprus, HMG could not connive in, or aid any such solution. HMG takes position Treaty of Guarantee, while not being applied, nevertheless remains valid. Moreover, they must take account of the Commonwealth status of Cyprus. They were concerned that situation could develop to a point where HMG might even have to dissociate itself from any such development.

(b) Instant enosis on Greek terms, without acceptable and binding concessions to Turks, is certain to be regarded by Turkey as an infringement of its treaty rights in Cyprus. Having been twice before stopped from exercising their treaty rights by intervening in Cyprus, Turks may be expected regard such action as not only illegal, but totally unjust. Carrington and Caccia think it highly unlikely that Makarios [redacted] would in the future grant any reasonable concessions to Turks.

(c) Turkish reaction to any such development is in their opinion, certain to be bitter, and could have far reaching adverse effects on entire Western defense posture in NATO, CENTO and elsewhere. In HMG's view, dangers of a disillusioned and disaffected Turkey outweigh those that would result from Cuba type Cyprus.

Carrington and Caccia will later today consult Primin and Butler on above. Thereafter Greenhill and Hood will probably be instructed speak to you and Acheson somewhat along these lines.

I have not discussed with British officials any of thoughts expressed in Deptel 1341, or comments thereon from various posts."

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: JAB
Date: 29 Jan 1981

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY WJohnson DATE 6.18.81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

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FOI #7902932

PART VII - FOLDER 38
DOCUMENTS RELEASED IN FULL

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July 1, 1964 - Wednesday

July has announced itself favorably, with brilliant sunshine and 70 degree temperature.

We had a country team meeting this morning; this restricted little community promises well. Our agenda was (1) Cyprus, (2) MLF, (3) proposed NATO Defense Ministers meeting in September, and (4) NATO Study by Bob Bowie. Admiral Griffin made an interesting disquisition on the current Department of Defense Study of consolidation of US military units abroad.

I addressed the Air Force Academy group in the auditorium, interpolating certain reflections upon which I have drawn almost textually in the past:

De Myers came to see me. He is here for a few days on his way home in connection with his duties as Executive Vice President of the University of Ethiopia. The President is an Ethiopian, and the Lion of Judah is the Chancellor. The Government there makes an annual appropriation of the equivalent of 4-1/2 million dollars. An equal sum has to be supplied from other sources. It is presently given in large part by governments and countries having diplomatic representation. De wishes to increase the scope of the University's activities by securing grants from American Foundations. To date, the Ford Foundation is the only one to display an especial interest in this situation. They have about 1500 regular students. It surprised me to hear that the classes are conducted in English. This is an admirable way to build up a civil service.

I lunched as a guest of Guy Morgan at the New Royal Thames Yacht Club in Knightsbridge, which he has been instrumental in designing. My first acquaintance with him was when he came to protest against the use of atom bombs. He ascribes the death of his son--a determining tragedy in his life--to this instrumentality.

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The traditional functions of a United States mission abroad were to protect the interests and persons of American citizens, and to negotiate with Foreign governments on matters of mutual concern. Such has continued to be the case, but in addition there are many other fields of governmental responsibility in which a modern mission must operate.

No longer do our political, economic and consular sections, with their supporting administrative facilities, comprise even a majority of the personnel housed in this building. Far from it. We have a large staff of attaches and their assistants from the Armed Services, sizeable contingents representing USIS, Agricultural, Scientific, Labor, Legal, and other categories, a communications system usually overburdened with traffic, and a small host of officials from various agencies of our Government, engaged in a great variety of activities. ~~XXXXX~~

Despite the separation, during the past few years, from British sovereignty of more than 600 million people, the UK is still the center of the sterling area, and the key member of the Commonwealth.

Since there is no part of the world entirely unconcerned with UK policies, London requires an extraordinary diversity of skills within our mission.

As is true of London's position as a financial clearing-house, so politically its influence is global.

It is not to be expected, nor desirable, that the US and UK Governments should see eye to eye on every international subject. Our differences, however, are usually minor, and generally reconcilable. At any rate, I can think of no other Foreign Service post where personal relationships between officials of two countries are conducted on such an agreeable and understanding basis of sympathy."

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The new quarters of the Club in the precincts of the Hyde Park Hotel, are of a modern kind. The Commodore, Lord Mountbatten, was there. It was an entirely satisfactory occasion. I sat between Guy and Sir James Hutchinson, a Scot, who as a parachutist and member of SOE, had a remarkably adventurous career during the last war. He is a conversable character, and in the wake of his enthusiasm I came close to buying a small place on the southern sea coast of Portugal.

I went to see the Tunisian Ambassador at 29 Princes Gate. He is leaving here shortly, to become Ambassador to Morocco. My purpose was, under cover of wishing him success, to make representations on behalf of the d'Erlangers about their difficulties in Tunis. I found the Ambassador sympathetic to the plight of the d'Erlangers. He has already written to his Government, and will reinforce his exposition when he leaves here next week to proceed via Tunis to his new post at Rabat.

Former U. S. Ambassador Cornelius van Engert called on me to talk about Wroxton Abbey.

I had a letter from the President, appointing me a Trustee of the Kennedy Memorial Trust of the United Kingdom:

> "Dear Mr. Ambassador:
>
> Under the deed setting up the Kennedy Memorial Trust in the United Kingdom, provision is made for the appointment of three American Trustees, one of them to be appointed by the President of the United States.
>
> It is with a profound sense of the fitness and importance of this Memorial in Great Britain to the late President that I appoint you as a Trustee. I know of your already considerable efforts in aid of the establishment of this Trust, and am deeply appreciative that you will continue to give generously of your time, thoughts, and energy to the carrying through of the Trust's great purposes.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> Lyndon B. Johnson"

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Bobby and Ethel Kennedy, with a suite of 12 or 13, landed at London Airport today, on their way to Washington from Poland. Evangeline went out to meet them.

I called at his request on Duncan Sandys at 5:30. We talked about British Guiana. Some people came for cocktails in the early evening. Afterwards, E and I went to dine with the Felix Fenstons at 19 Hill Street. I am inclined to think it was qua food and wine the best dinner I have had in London. The other guests were Lord and Lady Aberdare, Dominic Elliott and his pretty Hungarian wife, Sir Robert Throckmorton, and Kisty Hesketh. We had amongst other wines a 1924 Ch. Montrose and a 1918 Ch. Haut Brion. After dinner, we tasted several other rather ancient clarets and burgundies. To add to the formidable display of fine things was a rare bird, a bottle of white chartreuse, bought by Fenston at auction for a reputedly vast price a week ago. There were only seven small bottles in the sale, and I have heard, without knowing Felix owned any, that it went for as high as £ 30 a bottle. It had remained in the cellars of a monastery for the last 75 years. Fenston is a constant buyer of beautiful things. Not numbered amongst them is a full size stuffed tiger, shot during one of his trips to India, which stands guard facing the front door. I should think it would give a burglar the jeeby-jeebies.

This dinner preceded a Georgian costume ball in the Mansion House, the benefits of which are to be devoted to a British charity. As it was already late, E and I decided not to go on.

July 2, 1964 - Thursday

I attended, as Honorary Chairman, the meeting of the U. S. Educational Commission, at 71 South Audley Street, this morning. This Fulbright Commission is always interesting because of the unusual competence of its members. On this

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occasion I introduced Dr. Gleanth Brooks, our new Cultural Attache, and Stuart Don, the latest addition to the Board. There were many interesting reports, especially by Sir John Wolfenden, Sir William Mansfield Cooper, Mrs. Louise Cochrane, Francis Mason, and Dr. Edghill, the Executive Secretary.

Louie Timmerman came to see me this afternoon. He reminded me of some rather picturesque incidents that occurred when we were in France together during the war.

There is a constant coming and going of personnel. I met for the first time today Faith Andrus, a newly assigned FSO who will work in the Consular Section, as well as James Holmes, the Treasury (Customs) Officer.

Richard Wilbur, an American poet, came in with Francis Mason to see me.

John Perry, who has spent many years with the Aid Mission in South Vietnam, some of it behind the lines, and who was under my command in OSS, visited me.

I saw yesterday Frederick Bemiss, the son of Sam Bemiss, who was head of the Virginia Historical Society when I stayed with him in Richmond.

Findley and I had our almost daily meeting. He is a man of extraordinary resourcefulness. In this case, it proved to have been beneficially asserted on behalf of my finances. When he arrived here, I was receiving for fiscal 1963 allowances of $10,600 for ORA (Official Residence Allowance) and $6,000 for Representation. In 1964, this has been boosted to $30,000 for ORA, and $9,700 for Representation. He would like to bring the sum for Fiscal 1965 up to $36,000 for ORA and $12,000 for Representation. If this is accomplished, it would represent a striking advance toward our goal, which is to make this post self-supporting out of salary and allowances, thus enabling the appointment to it, if it is so desired, of a Foreign Service Officer, or other individual, without private means.

I sent a telegram this morning to Bill Tyler about my conversation with Duncan Sandys:

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Richard Wilbur is a striking figure. He has recently published his translation of Moliere's Tartuffe into English. He has just come from seminars in Finland, and is lecturing under the aegis of the State Department in Great Britain. I thought him unusually attractive.

E and I went tonight to the annual dance given by the Gilbert Millers in the River Room of the Savoy. I sat between Kitty Miller and Daphne Straight. This party of the Millers has been, with the exception of during the war, a regular fixture in the London season. There are usually about 100 guests for dinner, with masses of younger people who come in afterwards to dance. The Heinz annual ball has now become a rival attraction. Gilbert is over 80; though crippled by arthritis, he remains jovial. Kitty and I had a talk about her father, Jules Bache, and my unrewarding attempts to have him give his great art collection to the National Gallery in Washington, instead of to the Metropolitan. She had favored Washington.

July 3, 1964 - Friday

There has been the usual hammering and flurry over the 4th of July reception. We gave it this year from 11:30 to 1:30 at the Embassy residence, misplacing a day since tomorrow is Saturday. The weather was fair, so the guests were able to use the terrace and garden. About 300 people turned up.

Afterwards, I took E and Nicky for a late lunch at the Claremont Club. We then made a rapid excursion into Chelsea, where we purchased an unusually good stone plinth, and cast covetous eyes on a curious bust of Charles X of France; I fear I shall yield to this temptation.

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July 4, 1964 - Saturday

We decided to stay in town for the weekend. This was a mistake, in the sense that I received a volley of telephone calls from compatriots wishing to attend the 4th of July reception, to visit the Royal Agricultural Society Show in Herefordshire, to have tickets for a Saturday race meeting, to denounce the Embassy for not having been alert to the hospital needs of a man who was undoubtedly drunk last midnight, and other such trifles.

I went to the office to read telegrams. The British Guiana situation is once more occupying the attention of the Seventh Floor. President Johnson has sent out a circular requesting more assistance from our allies for South Vietnam, and there is the usual traffic over Cyprus. Moise Tshombe seems about to become the leading political figure in the Congo. This is ironical, when one considers that getting rid of him,and the consequences of doing so, cost the United Nations almost half a billion dollars. At least 40% of this was paid by the United States. U. S. policy in the Congo was not, in retrospect, a brilliant success.

July 5, 1964 - Sunday

Like yesterday, a beautiful day. There were several telegrams which required discussion with members of the staff. Otherwise I was free to mull over remarks to make about Lewis Jones' departure, and on the occasion when I shall be the guest next week of the Stock Exchange. I did considerable miscellaneous reading, including a history of the Borgias, and the lately issued Hemingway A Movable Feast. I regret that Hemingway wrote as he did about Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald. Much of it was crude and cruel.

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July 6, 1964 - Monday

Good weather continues. Blair Butterworth, son of Virginia and Walt, came to see me this morning. He has been with the Peace Corps in Ghana. He will return home shortly to see his parents, from whom his duties have separated him for more than three years. I was favorably impressed by him.

Harold Caccia sent for me, to discuss Cyprus. I dispatched this telegram:

> "Lord Hood going to Geneva on Thursday, July 9, to remain as long as necessary.
>
> Papandreou expected London evening Sunday July 21. Will probably lunch with PM Monday.
>
> I saw Caccia this morning. HMG thinks meeting of guarantor powers, as suggested in some quarters, in case Geneva breakdown, undesirable. Greeks would not attend it, since it would presume recognition treaty validity."

Bill Burdett, now in the Inspection Corps, who will leave for South Africa this afternoon, rode down with me to the Foreign Office. This excellent man has, I fear, been sidetracked into his current assignment.

George Woodcock, Secretary to the TUC, called on me with Byrne. I always find him exceptionally agreeable.

I took Lewis Jones for what will be a last lunch together for a long time, to the Turf Club.

This afternoon Lew Douglas came to see me. Much of our conversation was taken up with his views on the dangerous situation in South Africa.

At five o'clock we had a presentation ceremony for Polly and Lewis Jones in the auditorium, in the course of which I presented them, on behalf of the Embassy personnel, with a silver cigar box, saying:

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July 6, 1964 - Occasion of Farewell Gift from Members of U. S. Embassy, London, to Polly and Lewis Jones

You have served here with distinction and effectiveness for more than three years, a happy combination of husband and wife whose qualities admirably complement each other.

But more than the demonstration of unusual professional competence has been involved. Your kindliness of heart, your unvarying courtesy, unceasing solicitude for the welfare of all your associates, American and Foreign, has remarkably endeared you to them.

A few months ago, the President and the Secretary of State appointed Mr. Jones to negotiate as a spetial Ambassador on behalf of our Government, with the Government of Libya, the vexatious and difficult problem of our base rights in that country. This was a signal mark of their confidence in him. Nor was it misplaced, as those who have read his percipient despatches can witness.

This task is one in a series of responsibilities always excellently performed by him.

He came to London following his successful tenure as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. Preceding that, he was our first Ambassador to Tunisia. I shall delve no further into his Foreign Service past, which was varied and notable. He leaves us now to assume the direction of the Senior Service Seminar in the Department of State.

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This challenging assignment is of great importance, for it is the means by which Foreign Service Officers, as well as representatives of other Government agencies, are given an unique opportunity to sharpen their talents, and enlarge their aptitudes.

After one year in Washington, Lewis will go abroad again as Chief of Mission.

So much for the past and future.

It is now my pleasant privilege to present, on behalf of the personnel of this Embassy, to Polly and you a token of the esteem with which they regard you.

Swathed in this tissue paper, is an object whose nature you cannot presently estimate, but we all hope it will become a fixture amongst your household Gods, and that it will occasionally remind both of you ~~both~~ of our affection, and of our sense of loss at your departure.

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Mildred Bliss and Nancy Gray (Gordon's wife) came to stay with us at the residence. Extraordinary as it seems, Mildred has been literally "digging" in Anatolia. At the age of 85, she is still capable of any physical or mental exertion.

E and I went tonight (white tie--decorations) to the American Society Dinner at the Dorchester, where I delivered a toast in these terms:

Our guest speaker was Lord Reith. He is so massive physically that he seemed to fill the banquet room. His speech, on the serious subject of the accomplishments of the Western world, was leavened with humor. We all thought it excellent. He is most agreeable in conversation, and full of Scottish independence of thought.

July 6, 1964 - Tuesday

Young Mike McLanahan and his wife came to see me this morning. He is my godson. They live in Houston, Texas, where he is a partner of an independent oil company. I had not seen him for years, or ever before met his wife. I like him immensely. They are going later this week to join his mother and father at the beautiful Chateau de Misery.

I had a short talk with Marietta Tree this morning. They are leaving tomorrow to spend a week on an island in Sweden, before she goes on to Geneva for her diplomatic business.

We had a lunch today for Mildred Bliss and Nancy Gray, with these guests:

Lord and Lady Knollys
Sir Harold and Lady Caccia
Sir John and Lady Wheeler-Bennett
Sir John and Lady Balfour
Sir Steven Runciman
Mrs. Bliss
Mrs. Gray
Mr. Peter Lubbock
Mr. Charles Harding
Mrs. Marvell
Mrs. Robert McKay
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mason
Mr. Wells

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(American Society Dinner - July 6, 1964)

Before proposing the toast, I know that as a piece of incidental intelligence you will all be relieved to hear that the American Colonies Act of 1766 is about to be repealed by the British Parliament. This Act referred to "tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature in the Colonies, in manifest violation of the legislative authority."

We are still having tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature in the United States, but I dare say we will survive them, and finally bring about one of the chief goals of the Declaration of Independence, equal rights for all.

I propose the toast: "The Day We Celebrate."

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For lunch today the chef had prepared an elaborate cake for Steven Runciman's birthday.

Cy Freidin, of the New York Herald Tribune, came to see me this afternoon. He is going home tomorrow to attend the National Conventions.

Col. A. R. Woolley, Chairman of Booker Merchants Ltd., with an introduction from Sir Jock Campbell, called on me in connection with the 007-Limacol project. He is a former Marine Commando, and was awarded the DSO during the war. His company is considering entering into an arrangement with Colgate-Palmolive for the distribution of Limacol in the United States. The affair is complicated by the fact that another British company owns 50% of the rights to use the designation "007". I am writing him a letter of introduction to Mr. Lesch, Chairman of Colgate.

David Astor came to see me. His favorites, the Nagas, are doing better, in that the Indian Government seems to be ready to make what it is hoped will be a tolerable arrangement with them. David [redacted] discussed this affair today with Field Marshal Ayub. He said that Ayub considered he was unpopular in Washington. He disapproves of the U. S. Government arming the Indians, who, in the Pakistan view, are likely to use this equipment to attack Pakistan. Astor would like me to talk to Ayub and try to reassure him, but does not know how to bring about our meeting.

I told him I would telephone the Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto, and arrange, if he found it convenient, a talk with him, with the hope of perhaps seeing President Ayub at the same time or later.

Tonight E and I dined with the Nigel Fishers at 19 Lord North Street. Patsy Fisher is a former MP, and her husband a present one, as well as [redacted] Private Parliamentary Secretary in the Colonial Office. Michael Berry, Lord and Lady Sandwich, Mary and Eric Bessborough, were the other guests. I sat between Mrs. Fisher and Mary Bessborough.

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After dinner the men remained in the dining room until eleven o'clock. Sandwich told us he had just been rejected as Parliamentary candidate for Southampton. He undertook [redacted] before this to resign his peerage within the next two weeks.

It is assumed he will still follow this course. As Lord Hinchingbrooke, he was bitterly opposed to the Common Market, and [redacted] accustomed in the House of Commons to take a fairly independent line on many subjects. Like Fisher, he is much interested in the problem of the Yemen, and of the Southern Arabian Federation, territories which apparently he knows well. They both said the position of the Royalists in Yemen was deteriorating because of lack of money and supplies. The Egyptians are pressing their advantages. They have 30,000 troops in the Republic, but are unpopular with the people. Prince Faysal in Saudi Arabia has, in conformity with the Bunker agreement, more or less shut off his support of the Royalists. The Egyptians have not reciprocated by the withdrawal of their armed forces. Meanwhile, border crossings from Yemen into the Federation are continuing. We discussed British Guiana and Southern Rhodesia at considerable length, as well as the re-emergence of Tshombe in the Congo.

I received two telegrams today asking me to do what under the circumstances is almost impossible. I am supposed to urge Menzies, of Australia, Holyoake of New Zealand, and the Tunku of Malaysia, to use their good offices during the Commonwealth meeting on Nyerere to recognize South Vietnam. Another instruction was to try to have Menzies and Holyoake explain to Ayub the importance of the war in Vietnam, especially as concerns the "more flags" program to increase third country aid to that country.

The Commonwealth Conference convenes tomorrow. It promises to be an agitated one, requiring the attention both in and out of hours of all participants.

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July 8, 1964 - Wednesday

Polly and Lewis Jones left this morning. I held the regular staff meeting. Afterwards, Henderson McLean, of Baltimore, members of whose family had been at school with me, came to see me. He hasretired after many years as an Air Force Officer to become associated with the State Department Security Office in Paris.

Mennen Williams arrived here this morning from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to spend a few hours in the course of which he will lunch with Kambona. I had a cheery talk with him. He expects to do some campaigning on Johnson's behalf. He said he would like to stay on in the State Department, after the new Administration comes in, but in a couple of years might consider returning to Michigan politics to present himself as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Randolph Burgess came to see me. He is a fine looking fellow, young in appearance for his 70-odd years. Helen and he are spending a month in England. He has been raising funds for a memorial to Per Jaccobson. They [redacted] intended to raise $250,000, but already have over $300,000, with which to establish fellowships. He is also devoting much time to Atlantic Institute and kindred Atlantic projects.

E gave me lunch today at Overtons on St. James's Street. They have only recently opened their new premises, and are making a great success in their specialty of seafood.

Mary Chermside, Daisy and Cherm's granddaughter, came to see me this afternoon. Afterwards, I went to call on Bhutto at Claridges, with the hope of carrying out my instructions to elicit favorable consideration by Ayub of our policy in South Vietnam.

Tonight we had Mildred Bliss, Nancy Gray and Alexandra McKay for dinner.

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I worked on a telegram tonight to be sent tomorrow morning about my talk with Bhutto. I [redacted] also sent off today, following a conversation with Harold Caccia, this telegram:

> "For Acting Secretary from Bruce.
> FO wonders whether there might be chance of pressuring Greeks into more reasonable posture by using threat of discontinuing flow of NATO military aid (mostly from US) on grounds they are supplying equivalent to Greek Cypriots."

July 9, 1964 - Thursday

I left Waterloo Station this morning on a train bound for Southampton, to attend the demonstration cruise of the nuclear ship Savannah. On the way I made some corrections in my telegram [redacted] about my talk with Bhutto, but I am not satisfied with it, since I wrote it hastily:

I am the host on this occasion to special visitors with a scientific and technical interest in this type of vessel. We have had 750 acceptances of our invitations. Later, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the ship will be open to the general public. During its recent visit to Dublin, 10,000 people a day went aboard.

We had a special train. In the course of the journey I sat with Ernest Marples, Minister of Transport. Bright and alert, he has survived with good humor his five years in this difficult post. Our conversation, however, was [redacted] mostly on wine, especially the Fleury produced by him in his French vineyard.

We were met at Southampton by Consul General Wade and Mr. Dewdney, the Port Master, who conducted us to meet Captain McMichael and Chief Engineer Wheatley, as well as the Mayor of Southampton, Mrs. Willcock. Fifteen minutes later the gangway was up and drinks were served from the bar. We took a cruise through the port, and passed a large portion of the Isle of Wight. Meanwhile, we were conducted around the ship. It has provision for cargo, and for 60 passengers

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Date: 27 Jan 1981

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON

NODIS

For Acting Secretary from Bruce.
Deptel 128 and 131.

We are trying to carry out instructions in Reftels and to persuade Menzies and Holyoake to use their good offices with Ayub.

It is extraordinarily difficult to do so. This Commonwealth Conference is probably, in regard to the difficulty and delicacy of conflicting relationships, the most difficult ever.

Commencing yesterday, the Prime Ministers and their delegations have been incessantly occupied. Environmentally, there is, apart from official business, almost a travesty of, but still socially demanding, Congress of Vienna atmosphere. Groups of representatives meet in corridors, hotel rooms, and bars, to concoct schemes to advantage themselves. Each underdeveloped nation vies with the others in offering lunches, dinners, and cocktail parties.

I had yesterday evening a long talk with Bhutto of Pakistan. This was due to David Astor, publisher of the Observer, coming to see me to report on the dissatisfaction expressed to him by President Ayub over his misunderstanding

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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misunderstandings with the American Government.

Apparently, Ayub feels aggrieved because of the preferential treatment we have accorded to non-aligned India, as contrasted with our taking for granted the steady support (except for association with the Chinese) given Western interests by Pakistan.

Bhutto is no mincer of words. Ayub, two days ago, had already told Prime Minister Home his objections to the furnishing of military aid by the US and UK to India.

Home has been thoroughly briefed with the arguments that the supplying powers will retain supervision and control over the end use of this weaponry. The Paks, however, sorrowfully think we are both naive and stupid about Indian intentions, which, they are convinced, have, as their primary purpose, an eventual military aggression against Pakistan. The dialogue between Home and Ayub on this topic is to be renewed tomorrow. Also, tonight, the Paks are to dine with the Indians ~~President~~ to discuss their respective grievances.

Bhutto compared the alacrity with which the Indians receive assistance from the US, the UK and the Soviet Union alike, with no political pledges to adhere to Western policies, with his own country's fidelity to free world alliances.

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It is old stuff to the USG, but Bhutto charged that the USG could, in the Indian panic following the Chinese frontier attack, have forced a satisfactory settlement of the Kashmir dispute. According to him, after Nehru's death, a similar opportunity presented itself, but the Indian Government was relieved from the necessity of reaching a reasonable compromise because of US overreadiness to give it arms with which to threaten Pakistan. The Indians, having no stomach for fighting the Chinese, must always depend, if assailed, on the expectation of American intervention.

Bhutto said the arms race between Pakistan and India, that was devouring an inordinate proportion of the resources of both underdeveloped countries, would be ended if there were a Kashmir settlement.

Pending that, he said his country lacked the resources, and inferentially the will, to help the United States in South Vietnam.

I feel sure, because of Astor's previous conversation with Ayub, that Bhutto faithfully reflected the current opinions of his President.

I spoke at some length about what seemed the exaggerations of the Pakistan position, but seemingly to no avail.

As the Department will later be informed, we are attempting to get

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its message across to Ayub through the Australians, New Zealanders, and South ~~Vietnam~~ Vietnamese. I have little faith in such endeavors. Ayub will only, in my judgment, be won or placated by a direct approach to him, proposing a convincing decision on our part to bring about a Kashmir solution.

In preliminary discussions with the South Vietnamese Embassy, we found it had as yet received no orders from its home Government. This does not surprise me. Its last Ambassador was an idle dolt; its present Charge ~~d'Affaires~~ is almost equally a cypher.

GP-2.

BRUCE

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in luxurious staterooms, the price per passenger for crossing the Atlantic being $295. Quentin Hogg, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for Education and Science, was obliged to change his intention to be with us, but, together with Marples, we had Lord Bessborough, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, and Vice Admiral John Hughes-Hallet, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, as well as Sir William Cook, from the British Atomic Energy Authority. There was an enormous cold buffet to be levied upon during our four-hour voyage. The engine room was especially fascinating. The total weight of the nuclear reactor's pellets of enriched uranium oxide is only 17,000 pounds, yet they provide energy sufficient for 16,000 hours of steaming at full power, or 3-1/2 years of normal operations. At a cruising speed of 21 knots, the Savannah can travel 336,000 nautical miles on a single fuel load. More than 90,000 tons of fuel oil would be required for similar performance by a conventionally powered ship.

When we first sent our nuclear submarines to foreign ports, considerable fear was expressed by local inhabitants of danger from possible nuclear fall-out. However, there has never been an accident in this respect, and due to the method of installation and protection afforded the reactor, it is now considered proof against any accident. The thing that seemed most to have impressed our visitors was the truly extraordinary cleanliness of the ship, and the quietness of the engine room.

Upon our return, Messrs. Marples and Alfred Wells went with me to the near-by heliport, where we flew in rather an ancient chopper to London. We reached our destination--a landing space in Battersea--in less than an hour. The vibration and noise [redacted] made us all temporarily deaf.

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I made a speedy change at home into a dinnercoat, and went down to the City for the summer dinner of the Stock Exchange, at which I was guest of honor. The Chairman, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, was unable to speak, since he is still recovering from a severe operation on his larynx. My health was proposed by the Vice Chairman, Mr. R. F. M. Wilkinson. I had intended to make a carefully prepared response along the following lines:

However, during dinner, it became apparent that something much more light hearted would be appropriate, so I improvised ~~my~~ comments that chiefly covered the oddities of my life as a Vice Consul in Rome. The felicity of so many British as after dinner speakers was never better illustrated than in the toast to the guests proposed by Mr. G. H. Greenwell, Senior Member of the Council of the Stock Exchange, and responded to by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Hill of Luton. The pleasure of the occasion was further heightened by the quality of the food and wines. The menu was: Melon and Parma Ham - Lobster in Aspic, Russian Sauce - Saddle of Lamb Roseberry, French Beans, New Potatoes - Strawberry Mousse. This was accompanied by: White Burgundy (Chevalier Montrachet 1958) - Claret (Chateau Leoville Barton 1949) - Champagne (Krug 1953) - Port (Taylor 1935) - Brandy (Hine Grande Champagne 1935).

Those present, in addition to Lord Ritchie and myself were:

July 10, 1964 - Friday

Bob Bowie came to see me this morning with David Popper. Bowie is making a special study of what might be done to improve NATO. This wise and imaginative man will, I feel sure, submit interesting suggestions.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

ENCLOSURE POOR QUALITY

Although I severed, many years ago, my connections with banking and other business enterprises, I have always preserved a lively interest in financial matters. Indeed, if it had not been for earlier ventures in that field I would have been unable to enjoy the ill-paid frivolities of diplomacy

Perhaps you will allow me to reflect, for a time this evening, upon some aspects of the profession in which I am presently engaged.

The Oxford English Dictionary declares that "Diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation. the method by which these relations are adjusted by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist".

Recognition of the desirability of according unusual protection to the persons of officials bearing messages from one king, country or tribe to another was widespread long before the Christian era. In practice, the sanctity of their lives

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was not always inviolate, for there are numerous recorded instances of angry overlords, [illegible], on the unlucky heads of unwelcome [illegible] imprisoned, tortured, slaughtered, or even sliced and eaten, as was the unexpected fate, a few years ago, of a distinguished French Ambassador who was [illegible] by his own [illegible].

It was not until the Thirteenth Century that in Venice diplomacy began to be formalized. The skilful and enterprising traders of the lagoon found it profitable to send temporary representatives abroad to report on the true state of affairs in foreign lands, and to advance the interests of the Signiory.

This system was strengthened, in the Sixteenth Century, by the establishment of permanent diplomatic missions, especially in the Italian peninsula.

The Venetian practice was to choose ambassadors from the nobility. They were forbidden to refuse the designation unless incapacitated by ill health. While abroad, they were spied upon by committees, paid little, sometimes nothing;

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[redacted]

[redacted] foreign diplomat. This-

[redacted] native

[redacted] such traits as the Republic.

[redacted] unanimous view of unusual ability, close

[redacted] intelligence and resourcefulness. On one occasion,

[redacted] Grand Duke of Tuscany complained of the stupidity

the embassy accredited to him at Florence. The Venetian

[redacted] himself replied that he was not

[redacted], since there were many fools in Venice. "So there

[redacted] Florence," the Grand Duke answered, "but we take care

to export them."

[redacted]

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The traditional language of diplomacy had been Latin, but by the Sixteenth Century Italian became generally used, French was not a permanent diplomatic language until the next century. Even in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, English was heard at few courts, although envoys were expected to be fluent in Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, German, and even Turkish.

Much consideration has always been given to the selection of ambassadors, for are they always chosen for intellectual merit. The mother of the Empress Catherine the Great of Russia, knowing her daughter's habits, counselled Frederick the Great to send to her court at St. Petersburg a young man with a good complexion and an attractive physique. In parts of Northern Europe, ability to drink long and deep was often more important than scholarly attainments.

Many writers on early diplomacy pondered over the question of to what extent an ambassador should frequent the society of women. It seemed agreed this was not to be forbidden,

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but he should not fall in love with one of them.

Great emphasis was placed on outward show, such as the maintainance of superlative equipages and horses, and especially the provision of superior wines and food.

Struggles for precedence between embassies led to bitter quarrels. In London, in 1661, on the occasion of the State Entry of the Swedish Ambassador, such a dispute arose between the retainers of the French and Spanish Missions as to which coaches should have priority. Several contestants were killed, and a war between His Most Christian and His Most Catholic Majesty was narrowly averted until the Spanish monarch yielded his pretensions, on this score, in favor of his grandfather, Louis XIV.

At last, the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, by codifying the practices of protocol, brought order into what had been dangerous confusion. Thereafter, seniority was given according to the date of entry into function at a Capital, and ambassadors sheathed their swords.

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Today, there is discussion as to whether an Ambassador is other than a highly paid clerk at the end of a telephone or cable connection. He is certainly not a policy maker, but by intelligent command, and personal persuasiveness he can influence those who determine policy. Neither, however, is he an idle man of pleasure, useful only for ceremonial occasions.

His fundamental task, namely to carry on negotiations with a foreign government, remains as exacting - perhaps even more so because of their greater scope - as ever in the past. The Captains and the Kings, Chiefs of State, Foreign Ministers jet back and forth, but even after they have settled matters in principle, it devolves on their Embassies to interpret and negotiate the tedious details.

The most successful negotiations are those that leave no lasting scars, or loss of face, where, through grace and style, there is no sense of one nation having taken undue advantage of the other.

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For such accomplishments, there is no substitute for diplomacy of a high professional order. No vocation is more rewarding of discipline, imagination, competence and a host of other qualities.

Le Callières, the political adviser of Louis XIV, wrote the following - two and a half centuries ago - about ambassadors: "Incapable men acting abroad will make nothing of even the most brilliant instructions; capable men, by the accuracy and acuity of their reports and suggestions, can do much to improve even the most mediocre instructions; and therefore the responsibility for diplomatic action is really shared in about equal degree between the home government and its servants abroad".

Sir Harold Nicholson, one of the most eminent writers on Diplomacy, has listed as essential virtues for a successful diplomat: 1. Truthfulness; 2. Precision; 3. Calm; 4. Good Temper; 5. Patience; 6. Modesty; 7. Loyalty.

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I am not altogether of his belief that there should be no exception to the accreditation abroad of career diplomats. Nevertheless, if there are exceptions, they should only be made in unusual cases.

Nicholson observes: "It will always be desirable that the foreign policy of any great country should be carried out by professionals trained in their business. Amateur diplomatists (as the United States and the U.S.S.R. are coming to recognise) are prone to prove unreliable. It is not merely that their lack of knowledge and experience may be of disadvantage to their governments, it is that the amateur diplomatist is apt out of vanity and owing to the shortness of his tenure to seek for rapid successes; that he tends, owing to diffidence, to be over-suspicious; that he is inclined to be far too zealous and to have bright ideas; that he has not acquired the humane and tolerant disbelief which is the product of a long diplomatic career, and is often assailed by [illegible] sympathies, even impulses that he may arrive with a righteous

contempt for the formalities of diplomacy and with some impatience of [illegible]; but he may be more offence when he makes only an implied [illegible] and that in his reports and dispatches he may [illegible] to display his own acumen and literary brilliance than to provide his government with a careful and sensible balance-sheet of facts."

In the United States, the development of our foreign service was, until recently, hampered by the relative unimportance with which our people regarded foreign affairs; and the meagre financial provision - unfortunately still true - made for its operations. With what has just cost to build only two Ballistic Missile Early Warning Stations, all expenses of our entire diplomatic establishment, as presently conducted, could be covered for nearly eight years.

Until 1893, the United States had no ambassadors. At that time, President Cleveland so designated our envoys to Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. Upon the outbreak of World War One we had thirteen ambassadors.

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Today, we have more than a hundred and five in conventional embassies, not including another five in the United Nations, two extra ones in Switzerland and Belgium, and three engaged in special work in Paris. The personal rank of ambassador, bestowed on ministers for temporary duties, spells the fall further.

The title itself has little significance; for like Graham's law, bad money drives out good.

One of the hazards of the diplomatic profession is that of trying to please or at least placate one's fellow countrymen. The best example I know of the impossibility of doing so, is the excerpt from the London Times of 1868, reprinted a hundred years later, about Lord Lyons, then British Ambassador to France:

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From THE TIMES of 1862 - Tuesday, January 14, 1862

An Ambassador's Life

The English nation has at the present moment in Paris a magnificent hotel which has been superbly decorated and furnished at the public expense, in order that when their Ambassador receives he may do so in a manner worthy of those whom he represents. His salary is 10,000 £ a year, and he has besides 1,000 £ a year for warming and lighting the Embassy, and other considerable allowances for plate, servants, etc.

In return for this large outlay I submit that the nation has a right to expect something more than they would expect were they represented by a cheaply-paid consul and a couple of telegraph clerks.

Unluckily for us, however, it would appear that Lord Cowley is a nobleman of a very domestic turn of mind, averse to taking any personal part in the pomps and vanities of Parisian society, and devoting his leisure time and his official income exclusively to his amiable family circle. Being well and widely connected among the British aristocracy, he is in a position to obtain every spring in England those social relaxations which his wife and daughters require on extremely inexpensive terms; while in Paris, or, to speak more correctly, at Chantilly, where his Lordship mostly resides, he leads the life of a recluse, seeing scarcely anybody but his own connexions, and amusing himself with the magnificent chasses of the Orleans estate, which he rents from Messrs. Coutts and Co., to whom Chantilly now belongs.

** The writer of the letter quoted complained that Lord Cowley's mode of life was "seriously inconvenient" to the English society in Paris.

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I know how Lord Cowley must have felt. One can please some of one's citizens all of the time, all of them only of the time, but not all of them all the time.

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HM

Guest List - Stock Exchange Dinner

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Hill of Luton, Chairman, Independent Television Authority
Sir Dallas G. M. Bernard, Bt., Chairman, Courtaulds Ltd.
Sir John B. Braithwaite
The Hon. Sir Maurice Bridgeman, Chairman, British Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Lord David Cecil, Goldsmiths' Professor of English Literature, Oxford
Mr. S. P. Chambers, Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries
Mr. G. J. Cole, Chairman, Unilever Ltd.
Councillor L. C. Denza, Mayor of Hampstead
The Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs, Chairman, Australia & New Zealand Bank
Mr. V. A. Grantham, Chairman, Chartered Bank
Sir Norman J. Hulbert, Chairman, Associated Motor Cycles, Ltd.
Mr. W. J. Keswick, Governor, Hudson's Bay Company
Sir Geoffrey Kitchen, Chairman, Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.
Mr. Stuart Mawson, King's College Hospital
Sir Frank W. Morgan, Chairman, Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.
The Rev. Norman Motley, Chaplain to the Stock Exchange
Sir William J. H. de W. Mullens, Chairman, Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund Collecti
Mr. C. P. Neve, Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund
Mr. E. J. Partridge, Chairman, Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Mr. A. J. Peech, Chairman, United Steel Companies Ltd.
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Thomson of Fleet, Chairman, Thomson Newspapers
Mr. R. H. Twining

Mr. R. F. M. Wilkinson, Deputy Chairman
Mr. G. H. Greenwell
Sir Nigel J. Mordaunt, Bt.
Mr. R. C. Quirk, Deputy Chairman
Mr. P. A. Daniell
Mr. J. H. Colegrave
Mr. E. E. Umbers
Mr. V. B. D. Watford
Mr. G. M. Turner
Mr. L. H. Hoskin
Mr. C. D. Morley, Secretary
Mr. A. D. McKechnie
Mr. L. A. Powell
Mr. P. S. Wright
Mr. R. W. Gordon
Mr. F. T. Powell
Mr. H. H. West
Mr. J. A. Hamilton
Mr. E. L. Richards
Mr. F. R. Althaus

Mr. J. [illegible]. Hunter
Sir Andrew Clark
Mr. G. A. Loveday
Mr. K. H. M. Crabbe
Mr. F. A. Stanley
Mr. W. T. Henderson
Mr. H. A. G. Vanderfelt
Mr. J. F. Priestley
Mr. P. H. Swan
Mr. H. Da Costa
Mr. H. A. F. Goodson
Mr. P. C. Barnett
Mr. D. H. LeRoy-Lewis
Mr. S. D. N. Preston
Mr. N. Norman-Butler
Mr. W. S. Wareham
Mr. Ralph Layton

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Donald Stone, of the University of Pittsburgh, formerly Director of the Budget, came to see me, to talk about the University's program for financing scholars from England for brief or long courses in Pittsburgh. Through grants by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, they are now in a position to do this on a large scale.

I lunched at the Turf in pleasant company, and later saw Ray Thurston, the State Department representative at the Air College in Montgomery, Alabama.

E and I went to dine at Julians, in Hertfordshire, with Audrey Pleydell-Bouverie, Juby Lancaster, Mrs. (or Lady) Keppell (Sonia), and two other men were there. In our evening clothes we motored over after dinner to Luton Hoo, where the Wernhers were giving a ball for their granddaughter, the pretty offspring of Gina and Bunny Phillips. This was the most magnificent ball I have ever attended, and I doubt that it could be matched in any other house or palace. The place is so huge that it absorbed the thousand or more guests without one having the impression it was crowded. None of the superb objects of art, or even such things as snuff boxes and ashtrays, had been removed. Dancing ~~did however~~ took place on a large temporary platform under a tent, from which one could wander into the rose gardens. These were fully illuminated, with a huge fountain playing in the middle. It was such a sight as one can scarcely [redacted] imagine. The display of jewelry by the women, most of whom wore tiaras, was staggering; the men also looked well in their white ties and decorations. There were several bars, to say nothing of waiters constantly perambulating about to serve champagne. Two large rooms had been set aside for those who wished to have supper. The Queen and Prince Philip, Princess Margaret, Princess Marina, [redacted] Princess Alexandra, Lord Snowdon, and other members of the Royal Family were there. We got back home about three o'clock.

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July 11, 1964 - Saturday

[redacted] To the office this morning, and was glad to find I had received from Averell Harriman a reply to my telephone conversation with him yesterday. He said:

> "Have consulted Bureaus responsible for messages you referred to on telephone this morning. They of course quite ready to leave all the matters to your judgment. AF now intends to contact Guinean Fonmin Bòtsio in Cairo.
>
> If you happen to run into Menzies or Holyoake and feel it appropriate, you might ask them to explain to Nyerere how important it is not to recognize NVN.
>
> Otherwise disregard reftels. All are grateful for attention you have tried to give them under trying circumstances."

E and I went down this afternoon to All Souls College at Oxford. John Foster [redacted] invited us there for lunch, but because of business at the office we were obliged to postpone our arrival.

We went from All Souls to Mrs. Miriam Lane's country house, about 12 miles distant. She was entertaining the delegates to the Entomological Conference in London. These people, from all over the world, are devoted to the study of insects, and our hostess is one of the greatest experts. There must have been forty or more nations represented, including the Chinese and Russians. I was introduced to most of the American representatives. The majority were professors, and a distinguished lot they were. One with whom I had a long talk has spent 17 years in Cairo, where he has specialized on ticks. There were a variety of side shows, fortunately under tents, since it rained intermittently. A Russian chorus was especially effective, as was a Spanish guitar player. Uninterruptedly, people feasted on a continuously maintained buffet of cold food and endless bottles of champagne. There was even an area set apart for children of members who had not wanted to leave them at home. The kids were swimming and stuffing themselves

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with hotdogs when I saw them. One of the displays was that of drawings, lithographs, oils and watercolors by the late Frederick Frohawk and the living Arthur Smith. Many insects never heard of by the ordinary man were depicted, such as "Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region", and a combination of illustrations for "Fleas, Flukes and Cuckoos". Delightful Mrs. Lane animated the proceedings. I regret to say that one of the most famous of our American colleagues became excessively drunk, but remained jolly. About 7:30, buses arrived to take most of the people back to London. John Foster and his houseguests stayed for another great buffet repast. The conversation was to many, like myself, enlightening, but often obscure. I had a long talk with a pundit about lice; he considered them fascinating little characters.

We finally motored away to Foster's house at Stanton Harcourt. Geoffroy and Martine de Courcel, Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, Professor Opie, Mrs. Rene Bouché, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Daubeny, and ourselves spent the night in this fine old dwelling owned by All Souls College, of which John Foster is a Fellow. He pays only a nominal rent, and also has rooms in the College. The house was built in the latter part of the 17th Century; many of the paintings were done by a Dutch prisoner of war. Daubeny is the attractive Impresario who has put on so many plays of foreign origin (as well as domestic) at the Aldwych Theater.

July 12, 1964 - Sunday

It was raining this morning. Despite this, Professor Opie, Mary Roxburghe, Mrs. Bouché and myself took a long walk. We had to seek shelter from time to time when the rain became too aggravating for comfort. The de Courcels left after breakfast for London. Geoffroy told me he had been so busy with compatriots and functions this week, he needed all of today to catch up on his telegrams.

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We had additions for lunch--Miriam Lane and Alix de Rothschild. Afterwards, E and I went over with a young American couple, the Fosters, to see the litter of nine Springer puppies fathered by Milou and Mosey. Foster is in England on his second year as a Fulbright Scholar. We expect to keep one or more of these beguiling little animals, who have not yet opened their eyes.

From there we went to call on the Munsters, but found them away. We took a late afternoon train from Oxford. After arrival, I read the telegrams, but only one was of real interest. It contained instructions to Howard Jones, our Ambassador to Indonesia, who is about to leave his post, enjoining on him the making of farewell representations of a [redacted] critical nature to Sukarno. The telegram justly points out how guilty Sukarno has been in bringing about the present unsatisfactory relationship between the US and Indonesia.

July 13, 1964 - Monday

I have been going over the statistics on services rendered in this Embassy. They show:

Public inquiries (all types) at USIS Library for the year ending June 30, 1964		127,000
Consular fee services: grand total for the first six months of 1964		
Includes such major items as:		
Immigrant visas	8,360	
Nonimmigrant visas	47,620	
US passport and citizenship services	12,690	
Protection and welfare services for US citizens	13,880	
Misc. no-fee Consular services to US citizens		68,960
Public enquiries to Embassy doorman, per year		12,000
Visitors Unit (A/VIS) - notification from USG agencies of non-official travel by US citizens, (per year)		5,300

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We are also worried about the immense burden imposed on the members of our Consular Section by the increase in visa applications. The figures disclose that the workload is as follows:

Henry Rowen, of the International Division of the Department of Defense, came to see me this morning, with George Newman. He is intent upon assessing the probable direction that the Labour Party, if successful in the elections, will take in respect to military matters. The problem of the MLF will be a major factor. I told him, as I have so many others for the past year or more, that in my judgment the question of whether or not either a Labour or Tory Government would join the MLF after the British elections should not again be raised by American officials until these elections have taken place. Personally, I believe that with delicate diplomatic management Great Britain will eventually join, but pressures to do so during this period will be counter-productive.

We lunched with Steven Runciman, Lady Lyle (his sister), and Mr. and Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin. Mrs. Menuhin is an attractive, compulsive conversationalist; he is quiet, full of humor and charm.

I left the office at five o'clock and spent the rest of the afternoon reading Jock Balfour's memoirs. He has been unable to find a publisher for them. I think them worthy of publication, but feel they would only have a restricted sale. He is such an engaging story teller that anything written by him is lively, but it is a book for the few rather than for the many.

E and I dined tonight with Kitty and Frank Giles. Diana Cooper, Sir Charles Johnson (former Governor of Aden, who has just written a book) and his Russian wife, Kitty's brother (Lord Bathhurst) and his wife, and others were there. Sir Alfred and Lady Beit, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cazalet, As usual, we had delicious claret and food.

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Visa Workload

VISITORS VISAS PROCESSED

	Processed	% Increase over 1962
Fiscal Year 1962	43,357	-
Fiscal Year 1963	51,978	45%
Fiscal Year 1964	75,355	74%

IMMIGRANT VISAS PROCESSED

Fiscal Year 1962	12,235	-
Fiscal Year 1963	14,820	21%
Fiscal Year 1964	15,939	30%

VISITORS VISAS PROCESSED

6 Months Calendar 1962	24,495	-
6 Months Calendar 1963	29,598	21%
6 Months Calendar 1964	47,273	93%

IMMIGRANT VISAS PROCESSED

6 Months Calendar 1962	5,683	-
6 Months Calendar 1963	6, 827	20%
6 Months Calendar 1964	8,006	49%

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We left about 11:30 to go to the post-christening party at 18 Stafford Terrace, given by Lord and Lady Rosse, in connection with Princess Margaret's second child. The rooms were thronged with people and champagne. Lady Rosse is the mother of Lord Snowdon, and she and her husband are great fun. Princess Margaret looked happy and pretty. We left about 1:30; the party was still going strong.

July 14, 1964 - Tuesday

The new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigenobu Shima, called on me this morning. He came here from Tokyo, where he was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. I liked him.

We had a lunch at home today, primarily in honor of Jimmy Roosevelt and his wife. Those present were:

Countess Jellicoe
Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson (Scotland)
Mr. and Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin
Mr. and Mrs. Keith (Philip Hill, etc., Ltd.)
Congressman and Mrs. James Roosevelt
Miss Anna Roosevelt
Ambassador and Mrs. Randolph Burgess
Mr. and Mrs. Richman (Museum Director)
Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge (Author)
Dr. and Mrs. Brooks
Mr. O'Shaughnessy
Mr. Clark

I have replied to an abusive letter from Mr. Fellman. His communication and mine were as follows:

I was sorely tempted to give this chronic complainant a pen lashing. Two more polite people cannot be imagined than Miss Chavasse and Jim Tull.

For some time, a constant topic of conversation with Britishers of all classes and occupations has been Senator Goldwater. He seems to have no admirers here. It is commonly believed his utterances could only flow from a reckless disposition.

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20 A

file

July 13, 1964

Dear Mr. Fellman:

I have received a copy of your recent letter to the Secretary of State in which you complain of the service given to you by my office during your visit to London.

As you might imagine, we regularly receive requests from our citizens who are visiting here for information on where they can obtain medical advice and treatment. Most British hospitals now maintain public outpatient clinics which are available for this purpose. However, based upon our previous experience, we have found that St. George's Hospital is particularly helpful in this regard and for this reason, it was suggested to you when you telephoned us.

Because the Strangers or Visitors Gallery of the House of Commons seats only 154 persons, the availability of public tickets to it is always a difficult problem. The Speaker's Office has generously allotted us four tickets for each day's session, and these tickets are given out to American citizens, visitors or residents, on a first-request basis.

Once the four given to us each day have been issued, there is no way in which we can obtain additional ones, even for Members of the U.S. Congress. When someone, as seems to have been the case with you, applies for such tickets on

GENERAL - FELLMAN, Leonard F.

Mr. Leonard F. Fellman,
Fellman Company, Inc.,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

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AMB:DBruce:jfl:ge
cc: Mr. Seaborn Foster
EUR/Dept of State

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short notice it is evident that the Embassy cannot meet his demand. The average of requests for House of Commons tickets at my reception desk (exclusive of inquiries directed to other sections of the Embassy) is 25 per day by telephone, 15 per day in person and 5 per day by letter. We have about 10,000 of these requests a year.

As Mr. Foster stated in his letter to you, it is one of our principal concerns to try to meet all public inquiries here at the Embassy in a courteous and helpful manner. Both Miss Chavasse and Mr. Tull have worked for me for some time, and from my own observation, as well as from the many favorable comments oral and written I have received about their work, I am fully confident of their ability to act for me in these matters with patience and courtesy.

During this calendar year, yours is only the second criticism I have received charging members of my staff with discourtesy.

Your letter also refers to your having "viewed with astonishment the harsh treatment of two women from the South who left the Embassy almost on the verge of tears." I should be interested to know whether you remember the circumstances of their harsh treatment.

This Embassy answers public inquiries in excess of 150,000 a year, and the number of people, American and foreign, accorded personal interviews runs into the hundreds of thousands. This is scarcely to be wondered at when one considers that the average number of American citizens in London (excluding seasonal variations) is more than 40,000 per month.

In proportion to the volume of visitors to the Embassy, I have been agreeably surprised at how few complaints on any subject have been made by them.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JUN 22 1964

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Findley:

I am enclosing copies of a letter of complaint from Mr. Leonard F. Fellman of New York City and a copy of my interim reply.

I assume the individuals under fire are FSO James Tull, Staff Aide to the Ambassador and Miss Dreenagh Chavasse, FSL receptionist.

Will you please have someone look into the matter and send a reply direct to Mr. Fellman at the earliest possible date. I'd appreciate having a drop copy of your letter to Mr. Fellman.

Sincerely,

Seaborn Foster
Executive Director
Bureau of European Affairs

Enclosures:

As stated.

Findley Burns, Jr., Esquire,
Administrative Officer,
American Embassy,
London.

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RELEASED
Not in Dun & Bradstreet ('62)
Moody's ('62) or Poor's ('63)
TN 7-3200 3201

Fellma Company, Inc. 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

June fourth, 1964

Mr. Dean Rusk, Esq.
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Action - SE

Dear Mr. Rusk;

In 1957 upon completion of the first commercial Safari I wrote to the State Department concerning certain conditions which then existed in our government offices in the Belgian Congo as against the Russian offices. It took the State Department quite a while at that time to reply and then apologizing and requesting certain information.

In 1959 in Switzerland on business for important American business operations I again wrote to the State Department about the utter stupidity of the Embassy there and the fact that no one knew where certain officials could be located. This to was much later followed by a reply from your department and a direct apology from the Ambassador.

Several weeks ago I was in London and after contacting the Embassy there I am absolutely ashamed of their manner of treating Americans.

I phoned for two reasons; first, my neck had been injured and I wanted the name of a doctor and a hospital; secondly to get tickets for my wife, a Roumanian, to visit Parliament. My first contact was with a Miss Chauvesee(similiar name) who was nasty and made a disparaging remark about "our American visitors" and gave no information. I then spoke to a Mr. Yull or Tull, who is aide to the Ambassador. He was not only nasty but ended his remarks with, "Oh, my God, not again."

Through business associations I represent in Great Britain I was put in touch with the Ford Representative, Mr. Pattens who was extremely courteous and helpful.

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If either Miss Chauvesee or Mr. Yull worked for a private organization they would be fired on the spot. The attitude of the girl was that an American calling the American Embassy was her visitor and a nuisance. There was no question about the look down the nose attitude Mr Yull's attitude was more of the same. Why an American Embassy cannot be properly represented and staffed by Americans is beyond my understanding. I don't know whose son or relative the Ambassedors aide is but he certainly does not in any way fulfill an American point of view, if anything it appears to me that he acts as Great Britains representative in our Embassy.

While I was there I viewed with astonishment the harsh treatment of two women from the South who left the Embassy almost on the verge of tears. I felt so sorry for the treatment they had received that I left, got them in a taxi and helped them get the order information on duties they wanted.

It is now completely understood why we have more and more difficulties abroad and why more and more Europeans look down there nose at us.

Doing as much work abroad as our organization does I cannot help but wonder why we can't staff our embassies with good normal Americans, not snobs, politicos and nemes.

Respectfully,

Leonard F Fellman

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His belligerent tone is thought dangerous; his suggestion of using nuclear bombs to ex-foliate trees and undergrowth in North Vietnam has been especially remarked upon.

We had a reception this afternoon for a group of people, mostly recommended to us by Congressmen with the suggestion they be entertained at the Embassy residence.

Amongst the American guests were Dr. Arnold Hammer and his wife. He had come to see me at the office earlier in the day. Hammer is an interesting man. About 1921, he secured a concession from the Soviet Government that in effect gave him a match monopoly in Russia. Later this was cancelled, as was Averell Harriman's manganese operation, but Hammer told me that in both cases they had over a period of years been fully compensated.

He has just come from Moscow, where, as usual, he saw Khrushchev.

He has run for many years the Hammer Galleries in New York. At one time they sold many rare Russian art objects, but now concentrate mostly on modern pictures. He said that during his recent trip to the Soviet Union he went to the State Stores, but found no rarities from a collector's standpoint. He once offered, on behalf of Max Steuer, and an American syndicate, 2 million dollars for the Leonardo da Vinci in the Hermitage. The Soviet Government asked 2-1/2 million dollars for it, and would not accept a lesser sum. Hammer has been successful in business. He is Chairman and President of the Occidental Petroleum Company, in which his holdings have a present market value of about 14 million dollars. One of his engaging tales is how he bought the only jade mine in the United States. It was discovered by Indians, developed by a mining engineer who lost everything gambling in Las Vegas, whereupon Dr. Hammer

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acquired the property. Some of the product is sold in Taiwan, but more in Hong Kong, as well as in other Far Eastern cities. It does seem extraordinary that, according to him, there are no other jade deposits, except for those in the Orient. I had thought the Aztecs, as well as perhaps the Incas, had mined this substance. Hammer said he had a mantlepiece of jade in his New York apartment.

Another guest whom I had not seen for years was General Shanker of Nepal. He was once Ambassador simultaneously to France, Great Britain, and the United States. He now lives in England, and spends most of his time shooting. He went out last year as one of a foreign syndicate, composed mostly of Germans, to Czechoslovakia. They were lodged at a hotel, and had six days of pheasant driving, in the course of which they killed 3600 pheasants and several thousand hares. The Communist Government, after confiscating the private properties, opened up some of them on a rental basis for foreign sportsmen.

July 15, 1964 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Bill Tyler has arrived to stay with us. He is heading a small delegation sent by the Department to discuss British Guiana with the Colonial Office.

I finished Jock Balfour's memoirs last night. I shall see if I can help him to get them published.

E and I lunched with the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, at 5 Cheyne Walk. She has a beautiful house and garden, a fitting frame for her charming self. Her son Andrew, Diana Cooper, and Malcolm Bullock (former son-in-law of old Lord Derby) were there. Andrew thought the Commonwealth Conference had gone somewhat better than expected, but the real crunch would come this afternoon and this evening over Southern Rhodesia and the Communiqué.

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The woolen textile group, headed by Mr. Christopher, and including Mr. Love, of Burlington Mills (now a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce) called on me. They are to present the case tomorrow for the calling of an international conference to be attended by ourselves, the UK, Japan, Italy, and perhaps others, to consider whether the importation into the US of woolen textiles can be diminished. This is a hot political problem at home, since imports have almost doubled in the last seven or eight years. Strong pressures are being exerted on the Administration and on Congressmen to enter into an agreement that would be advantageous to us with the chief exporting nations. We are not especially concerned about the shipments from Great Britain, since many of them are non-competitive, being of specialties. Without Great Britain, however, it would be difficult to arrange anything satisfactory with the others.

Lord Bossom of Maidstone came to see me this afternoon, in connection with a telephone conversation I had yesterday with Mr. Swaine, an architect in Canterbury, Kent. It seems that the old vicarage at Maidstone is part of the Medieval cluster of buildings around the parish church, and is of significant historical quality. It was occupied at one time by the Washington family prior, it is said, to their occupancy of Sulgrave Manor. The coat of arms of the Washington family appears on this building, and is stated to be the earliest known example of the Stars and Stripes in existence. The buildings are a collection dating mostly from the 15th Century and containing earlier work with five superb medieval timber roofs. Recently the property was sold to a developer who intends to construct upon it modern buildings. He paid about £18,000 for this property, and is ready to sell it for £50,000. An attempt is being made to raise a fund to purchase the developer's interest and save the present structures.

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I was asked by the architect and by Lord Bossom to approach Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of Housing, on the ground of the American interest in Washingtonia, with the plea that he arrest the impending demolition until it is clear whether or not the buildings can be acquired for a public purpose.

I tried to do this this afternoon, but found Sir Keith would be engaged in the House of Commons until six o'clock. In view of the affair being so pressing, I talked to his personal private secretary, Mr. Moseley, who promised to take it up tonight with the Minister.

E and I went to the reception given by Sir Harry and Lady Hylton-Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, at the Palace of Westminster. The place was thronged with Government officials, Parliamentarians, and Diplomats. I collided with Lord Bossom, and told him what I had tried to do.

We went on from there to the wedding reception at the Hyde Park Hotel of young Winston Churchill, who just married Miss d'Erlanger. The couple had previously gone to be photographed with his grandfather, who was unable to attend the reception. Lady Churchill, however, did so; Randolph was there, as well as Pamela Heyward, in the receiving line. There were hundreds of people, and it seemed a great success.

We went on to the Austrian Ambassador's at 18 Belgrave Square, where I found myself interrogated by at least half a dozen people, including brilliant Van Kleffens, who were alarmed over the forthcoming nomination of Senator Goldwater, and wanted to know what our constitutional provisions were if President Johnson should die after being nominated by a Democratic Convention in August. This is not an easy matter to explain.

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We had dinner at home tonight with Bill Tyler, who sketched an amusing vignette of the li_ er side of c rrent bureaucratic life in Washington.

At the Speaker's reception I got somehow on the subject of how to pronounce "hegemony" with Enoch Powell, a great Greek and English scholar, who insists, as does Qu/ntin Hogg, that our American pronunciation is all wrong; for the "g" is hard.

July 16, 1964 - Thursday

The Republican Convention at the Cow Palace in San Francisco nominated Senator Goldwater last night on the first ballot. At 9:30 this morning I met the textile group at Ted Heath's office in the Board of Trade at 1 Victoria Street. Our people made their presentation, but it met with a discouraging response. I had a word with Heath when he was on his way to a Cabinet meeting about the Commonwealth Conference. He thought on balance it had been satisfactory.

Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, was assaulted in front of his hotel last evening by a white man. He was shaken up, but not injured. We received today a personal message from Soapy Williams for him, reading:

> "Distressed learn of attempted assault on you. Please accept my sincere best wishes for safety of your person and the ideals which you serve."

Some of our people fear if Kenyatta publishes this message its contents will meet with a mixed reception by the British public, who, although reconciled for the most part to Kenyatta's rise to power and the stabilizing influence he has exerted so far in Kenya, do not fully share Williams' estimate of the ideals which he serves.

The Algerian Ambassador, Laroussi Khelifa, at one time Minister of Power and Industrialization, came to see me this morning. He is 40 years old, and seems a non-belligerent type.

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We had a lunch at home today for

Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mr. Battersby (British painter)
Mrs. John Barry Ryan
Mrs. Leiter
Oliver Messell (British Designer)
The Hon. Wm. R. Tyler
Mr. George Weidenfeld (British publisher)

This afternoon we had a Kennedy Memorial Committee meeting at Lord Sherfield's (Roger Makins) office. It was in effect a Te Deum for our temporary committee. We went over a final report on the results of our operations, and agreed, if possible, to have a meeting of the new Trustees next week. Roger dispatches business more quickly than almost anyone I know. He is painstaking, energetic, and imaginative.

I went to a party Mrs. Oliver Iselin gave this afternoon at the apartment she has temporarily rented from Loelia Westminster at 15 Grosvenor Square. She is a most remarkable old lady. She came out to cocktails with us two days ago and remained a couple of hours. She is said to be in her 90's, but one would never suspect it. Her horses are doing moderately well this year on the English race courses.

E and I had dinner tonight as guests of Solly Zuckerman, who entertained at the Zoo in honor of Eunice Shriver. Eunice made a speech at the Mansion House yesterday, in support of the mental retardation program, in which she has always been greatly interested as a result of the affliction of one of her sisters. We had asked her to stay with us, but she decided to put up at Claridges.

I saw at Mrs. Iselin's those two stalwarts of the turf, Cecil Boyd-Rochfort and Sir Humphrey de Trafford. There must be something about a life devoted to horses that keeps people vigorous and youthful, for this pair were in bandbox condition.

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Joan and Solly Zuckerman received in the aquarium, cavernous and dimly lit. It was an ideal setting for pre-dinner drinks. I had never before seen Great Moray eels. They and Conger eels are so obscene and repulsive looking that I don't think, even for flavor, I could again eat anything in which they were an ingredient. I sat between Joan and Lady Sykes. She and her husband continue to live at Sledmere, the Adam house so famous as the center for the Sledmere stud that has been maintained there for generations. There must have been fifty or more people for dinner; it was an amusing and attractive group. I was told by a British official yesterday, under pledge of secrecy, that the missing British Major Edward Macey and his driver, Leonard Platt, who disappeared on Cyprus June 7, had, it is now known, been killed, probably by the Greek Cypriot police. Their bodies are supposed to have been chopped up in small pieces and buried. Their jeep is probably at the bottom of a dry well. These men were assigned to the UN Force, which is to investigate the matter further. The British have not yet decided whether to make this discovery public. In Geneva, Dean Acheson has seen both the Turkish and Greek representatives, and put to them personal suggestions about possible solutions for the Cyprus problem.

I had a talk with Hugh Fraser, who believes the Goldwater nomination will redound to the benefit of the Conservatives, since it strengthens their case for an independent British nuclear deterrent. His wife, the beautiful Antonia, is in process of having one of her annual babies.

July 17, 1964 - Friday

This has been the warmest July for many years. The temperatures for the past week have been in the low 70's.

I had a talk with Bill Tyler this morning about his negotiations on the British Guiana problem. They have gone well. There will be agreed minutes inter-

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changed this morning. He is leaving this afternoon for Paris, whence he will go on to Dijon, to spend a day at Antigny.

Walter Dowling called on me. He had a slight heart attack a couple of months ago, but has thoroughly recovered from it. He is enthusiastic over his work at the Atlantic Institute, and is returning to Paris to resume his activities. We had a lunch at home today for the following:

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3rd
Mr. Ronald Tree
Lady Hesketh
Mr. John and Lady Margaret Walker

John Rockefeller and his wife are exceptionally fine people.

Professor Opie, whom I had met at Oxford, came to see me this afternoon. He is engaged in an extensive Negro slum clearance scheme in Washington, D. C., for which he has attempted to raise $50,000 of British capital.

E and I went to the wedding at Brompton Oratory this afternoon of Liz and Raimund von Hofmannsthal's daughter. During the ensuing reception I met a number of former diplomatic colleagues from Belgium and Germany, as well as a sprinkling of other acquaintances by whom I was interrogated, as I am daily, on the subject of their non-favorite, Senator Goldwater.

Later in the evening Judge Pearson of Wilmington Trust Company and his two attractive daughters came to see us. A widower, he has been touching some of the historical high spots on the continent and in England, for the benefit of the girls.

July 18, 1964 - Saturday

I went this morning to the barber at Claridges for a haircut, and afterwards to the office. Dean Acheson's reports on his conversations in Geneva with Greeks and Turks are pure gold.

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Later I visited Miss MacInnes at Claridge House for a massage. I saw her at the Churchill wedding, after a long interval. She looked superbly. I met there for the first time her 70-year old Irish husband, who has just moved to London, where he has found considerable sport for his Dublin humor.

July 19, 1964 - Sunday

We left this morning from Paddington Station, to lunch with Drue and Jack Heinz at Donnington Grove in Berkshire. This unique Gothic dwelling was built about 1750, and was at one period the home of Beau Brummel's father and mother. He spent considerable time there with his cronies, engaged in his then favorite diversion of gambling. About ten or fifteen years ago, the property was acquired by Daisy Fellowes, who restored it in superlative fashion. It now contains much of the original furniture, together with some piquant additions of her own. Upon her death a couple of years ago, possession descended to her grandson, who eventually is expected to live there.

There was a large company of guests, including Geoffrey Keating, George Jellicoe, the Sachaverell Sitwells, Sir Henry and Lady Davidor-Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Quennell, and others.

Tonight I drew up for dispatch tomorrow a message on the October election:

July 20, 1964 - Monday

The Korean Ambassador, General Honkon Lee, came to see me this morning, in the presence of Messrs. Armstrong and Ericson. He set forth the views of his Government about the rumored deal under the terms of which the Austrian Government might make a loan of approximately 40 million dollars on long term credit to the North Koreans. We were some days ago instructed by the State Department to ascertain whether the London Merchant Bank of N. M. Rothschild & Company, as

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For Under Secretary Ball from Bruce.

I have never personally been convinced of the inevitability of victory by the Labour Party in the forthcoming election, although the odds in favor of such an outcome have to date been overwhelming.

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The election here in October would normally be largely decided, if favorable to Labour, by fatigue and irritation over the continuance in power of one party for an unusual length of time. It might be Aristides the Just all over again, coupled with a lack of apprehension over changing horses when passing through a peaceful economic stream.

The betting odds, reflecting the sentiments of this nation of gamblers, have long favored Labour. The influence of the trend of betting is, in this country, perhaps more significant than forecasts by Gallup, or other, polls.

A few months ago, wagers were placed at 9 to 2 for a Labour victory. These odds narrowed, as might have been expected, to 7 to 2 before Senator Goldwater's nomination. In my estimation, they may decline further to a rate of 2 to 1. The election, therefore, if such speculation has validity, may be close.

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The reason I mention this is because of the prevalent belief here that most USG officials anticipate an assured Labour Victory and think all 's over but the confirmatory shouting.

As a result, many Americans have, on the assumption of Labour success, exhibited an undue concern as to how its leaders should be dealt with after election.

The thirst for office is alike in all democracies. In the case of Great Britain, the contestants profess their competence to preserve a close relationship with the American Government. One issue has been paramount in this connection because of the emphasis we have placed on it, namely MLF.

It is slightly ironical that the Conservatives have been able to pursue their current political activities because of an unwritten understanding between our two Governments without the controversial impediment of declaring themselves partisans, or opponents, of MLF.

Not so is the situation with the Labour Party. Those who are in opposition, or do not occupy public office, are naturally blabber mouths. When they find, on the American side, a disposition to treat with them as the inheritors of the future, their discretion yields to their garrulity. That has

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~~This~~ has been for Harold Wilson his greatest handicap domestically. This man, exceptional in ability, brilliant in debate, must always look over his shoulder in fear that indiscreet subordinates may damage what, ~~so far as he is concerned~~, has been until recently almost a faultlessly conducted campaign, so far as his own utterances are concerned.

He is entirely aware that the present cohesion of the Labour Party is due to the unifying desire to attain office; he has confidence that, once elected, he would continue to dominate the disparate, contentious elements, and splinter groupings of his followers. My guess is that he would essay this initially by concentrating power in an expanded Ten Downing Street apparatus, and enforce his will on titular heads of agencies.

In his present relations with the United States, Wilson's chief concern is with attempts on our part to make him take a favorable position on MLF. He has told me, time after time, how embarrassing this is for him, and that, if too pressed on the subject, he will categorically pronounce himself against it, thus establishing a position from which he might, even if he might finally wish the contrary, be unable to retreat.

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I still believe that if Labour wins, the adhesion of the UK to MLF can be obtained through delicate political negotiations, unless Wilson tries to trade it away for Soviet concessions.

Wilson wishes, if chosen, to go to Washington as quickly as the President will receive him. There, he may initially propose an arrangement by which the UK would rid itself of an independent nuclear deterrent, agreeing that the President of the United States will have the only finger on the trigger, on condition that the President will make no major nuclear decision without prior bilateral consultation with the British. Retreat from this demand, with adequate face-saving, might eventuate in a compromise resulting in UK participation in MLF.

The Conservative choice is simpler. They can maintain an independent nuclear capability, join MLF, and, meanwhile, not have the latter become an election issue.

The nomination of Senator Goldwater has complicated the prospects of both Parties. Like General deGaulle, those in Great Britain favoring a national force de frappe find their arguments for it confirmed. Harold Macmillan expected his Nassau deal to arouse the patriotic instincts of the electorate. It did not, nor thus far has Home's similar insistence.

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Now, however, this reluctant hare may run. I do not discount the possibilities of a mild jingoism affecting British election results.

It is more difficult to assess the impact of Wilson's denunciation of what he terms the "Fascism" of Franco. For over twenty-five years, most British, in a general, diffuse manner, have disliked the Caudillo. Nevertheless, the vacation trek to Spain in 1964 of what may be a million citizens from this island seems to indicate no strong popular reaction against Spain. Therefore, the loss of lucrative Spanish contracts, charged to Labour tactics, may be another factor in the election, though not a determining one.

In summary, I think the outcome of the British election is still debatable. I believe, ~~however~~, that if there be in the Department those who take an overwhelming Labour victory for granted, they might be well advised to mute their voices, and await the event before formulating policy on an assumption that is probable but not certain.

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well as other private bankers in London, might be contemplating participation in this undertaking. The Rothschilds have informed us that they are not con sidering it. The Ambassador rambled on at some length about various matters. I think he received more information from us than he has from his own Government.

A delegation representing the Movement for Colonial Freedom called on me at noon. It consisted of Lord Russell, Fenner Brockway, M.P., William Warboy, M.P., John Eber, Secretary of the Movement, and a note taker. They had selected this date because it is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements on the Indo-Chinese States.

I listened to a well stated, but unconvincing diatribe against U. S. policy in South Vietnam, and was left a number of documents of protest to be forwarded to the State Department. They were all extremely polite, and old Lord Russell, now in his 90's, has charming manners. His only physical handicap seems to be a slight deafness.

The same people had made an application to be received by the British Foreign Secretary, to protest against HMG's policy in Laos and Cambodia, whereas their criticism of U.S.G. was in respect to South Vietnam. Rab Butler had refused to receive them, but the Foreign Office thought our decision to let them speak their piece to us was wise.

Their pitch was in favor of neutralization of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. I asked how they proposed it might be guaranteed. To this question they had, like General deGaulle, no answer except the expression of their belief in the good sense of all parties if foreign intervention ceased.

I lunched at the Turf, where I had an interesting talk with Peter Carrington. He was going to the Airport immediately afterwards, to meet Papandreaou, the Greek Prime Minister. The Foreign Office does not expect any

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substantial result from palaver with him. Carrington thought the Goldwater nomination would aid the Conservative cause. He thought Wilson's attitude toward trade with Spain would hurt the Labour Party somewhat, but probably not appreciably.

The big news in London for the past two days has been the failure of the 32-year old speculator, John Bloom, who had constructed a financial empire on the basis of a razor and washing machine company. While he was cruising the day before yesterday off the coast of Bulgaria in his £ 300,000 yacht, his Directors met in London to pronounce the companies on the verge of bankruptcy. Their shares sank precipitantly in the market. It is believed that Bloom has outside resources of more than a million pounds, but it is doubted that he will place them at the disposition of the companies' creditors. His business career has been startling, but considered by elderly bankers unsavory.

E and I went tonight to the National Day reception of the Spanish Ambassador and Casilda Santa Cruz, at 24 Belgrave Square.

Bunny and Paul Mellon dined with us. They have come over to see his horses run at Ascot.

Phil Kaiser called me from Washington this afternoon, to say that during the course of a medical examination spots were found on one of his lungs. The doctors suspect tuberculosis. He has not smoked for ten years, and based chiefly on that abnegation, said he was sure he does not have cancer. In any event, he will not be able to report here as Deputy Chief of Mission in early September, but hoped we would keep the position open until October. This can be easily arranged.

The Spanish Embassy party was, as all entertainment there customarily is, a great success. I had a talk with Selwyn Lloyd, who was in exuberant spirits, as well as with Ted Heath. Heath thinks the tide is running in favor of the Conservatives,

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and they might win the election with a majority of 35. I told him we would like to feel at liberty to re-open the wool textile matter with him later in the year, to which he assented.

Bunny and Paul Mellon were as sprightly as larks. We had a wonderful evening with them.

During the afternoon, we were given a statement supposedly made by Lord Russell to the Press Association, following my meeting with him this morning. It read:

I was asked if I wished to make any comment, and contented myself with terming it "highly irresponsible". This hand-out was, I would guess, given by the silent fifth member of the group, a sulky looking American follower of Lord Russell's.

July 21, 1964 - Tuesday

I had an opportunity for a few minutes this morning to see Gloria Swanson, who came to the office with an Hungarian, in connection with a visa case. I was an admirer of hers in the silent screen days. The years have dealt kindly with her; she is now successfully appearing here on TV programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Broughton, from Pittsburgh, called on me. Though once a political scientist, he has for many years been Secretary of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, from which duties he will retire in October on pension, at the age of 60. He is to set up a Ditchley type of organization at the Frank Lloyd Wright house donated by Mr. Kaufman, with an appurtenant 2,000 acres of land. It is 70 miles from Pittsburgh, and has always been considered one of Wright's masterpieces.

We had a lunch today for: Mr. and Mrs. John Carter (Sotheby's and Fashion Editor)/ Mr. and Mrs. Peter Daubeny (Play Producer)/ Mr. and Mrs. Jaretzki (New York lawyer); Mr. Brien (Drama Critic, Sunday Telegraph); Mr. Drew Dudley (U. S. business); Mrs. Thomas Meyer (Fleur Cowles).

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STATEMENT BY LORD RUSSELL TO THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

July 20, 1964.

Bertrand Russell met Mr. David Bruce, the U.S. Ambassador at noon today to press demands on the Ambassador that the war in Vietnam should be ended and that the 14-nation Geneva Conference should be reconvened for the purpose of neutralising Indo-China and South East Asia.

Lord Russell was pleasantly surprised by the discussion and considered the meeting to have been useful and concrete.

The U.S. Ambassador was very conciliatory and indicated American willingness to change her policy in the United Nations.

Mr. Bruce said that the reconvening of the Geneva Conference might well be the first step for enforcing neutrality. The Ambassador recognised the weight of international opinion favouring an end of the war and a negotiated solution leading to neutrality.

The Ambassador admitted that the postponement of such negotiations was due to the American Elections. He agreed with Lord Russell that the conflict in South Vietnam involved a popular uprising of the indigenous population and not "aggression" from without.

The Ambassador further agreed that the situation could not remain static and required a negotiated solution.

Lord Russell was hopeful as a result of his talk with the Ambassador that the American Government would fall into line with the world-wide desire for an end to the fighting and for the neutralisation of South East Asia.

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This afternoon we went to the Queen's Garden Party at Buckingham Palace. This is the last of such ceremonies given by her this year. We came in, with our compatriots, at the end, since the Diplomatic Corps and their nationalities are taken in alphabetical order.

Afterwards, we went for cocktails with Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvie, at Thatched House Lodge, in Richmond Park.

The garden party was marred by rain. The diplomats, under a tent, were better off than the thousands of people out of doors, who dispersed at a rapid rate. These occasions are especially pleasant for the guests who take tea in the Queen's Pavilion. I was questioned by the Soviet Ambassador, Soldatov, about Senator Goldwater's nomination. He said it was viewed with considerable apprehension in the Soviet Union. Then I tangled him up with remarks indicating the intricacies of the American electoral system. The Queen and Prince Philip finally departed in heavy rain, and the rest of us followed. E offered the Soviet Ambassadress, with whom she is on excellent terms, a piggy-back ride to the Palace. I thought the Ambassador, his wife and daughter, would die laughing at the suggestion, which Soldatov said ought to be accepted, except for fear of photographers.

It rained all during our journey from Buckingham Palace to Richmond Park, but the downpour ceased soon after our arrival, and guests could make use of the lawn, which affords such splendid views. It was a pleasant occasion. I had a long talk with Geoffrey de Courcel. He saw the General in Paris a few days ago, and talked to him about the remarks the latter would probably make at his eagerly awaited press conference on July 23.

He said that the manner in which the General prepared for press conferences and speeches was to write down in long hand a draft of what he proposed to say. Then he would read it over several times, in the course of which he would make

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alterations. His memory is excellent, so by the time he reaches the platform he can follow almost verbatim the text, which usually he does not even bother to take with him. Geoffroy does not anticipate any bombshells on the 23rd.

Clare Sutherland was at the party. She said it was sad for her to visit her former house, which was sold to the Ogilvies after Geordie's death. She is now living in London.

I had a long talk with Bill Harcourt about American politics. He told me he thought the Administration's Medicare plan had merit, although he was not familiar with its details. He said that after initial opposition to the medical health program in Great Britain, he was now convinced it was a wise and necessary one.

At Buckingham Palace, I had a talk with Harold Wilson. He said the Goldwater nomination had been embarrassing to him in a sense, since he was frequently asked to express his opinion about it and what effect it might have on Labour Party Defense policy. He has answered such inquiries by saying that since the outcome of all elections is uncertain, he did not care to be drawn into discussions on the subject, and considered the election was not a proper topic for comment by foreign politicians. He did, however, think that Goldwater's nomination would continue to be used by the Conservatives as an argument for the maintenance of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent. In spite of his arduous campaigning, Wilson looked healthy and alert; his wife is cordial and agreeable.

We have been told that the Committee of 100 is planning to demonstrate outside the Embassy twice weekly until our election takes place on November 3rd. These demonstrations, in protest against the nomination of Goldwater, are to take place every Wednesday from 1730 to 1900, and on Sundays from 1500 to 1630.

At the Queen's Garden Party I talked to Rowlie Cromer about the recent deterioration evidenced in British trade figures for last month. He said the true

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explanation was not that stock piling had been almost wholly responsible for this situation. Prosperity and domestic demandwere such that exports were not being pushed as vigorously as was desirable. He thought the figures might continue to be bad during the summer and the autumn; he seemed [redacted] to be mildly disturbed over British economic and financial prospects, but not fearful of a crisis. Esmé and he have just bought a small place in the South of France, near Grasse, where they hope to spend some time this summer with their children. They are an exceptionally nice couple.

The Jaretskis dined with us.

Wednesday, July 22, 1964

Staff meeting this morning, during which I told our officers they should not be drawn into conversations on the merits or demerits of our presidential candidates.

Harold Caccia told me this morning that the British talks with Prime Minister Papandreou of Greece had terminated; he is leaving today. There were four points established: (1) The Greeks agreed they should make the best of the opportunities offered at Geneva for exploring a settlement. (2) An outright cession of Greek territory to the Turks would be difficult, if not impossible. (3) The Greek Government is intent on settling the question before the General Assembly of the UN meets in the autumn, although Makarios has a contrary design. (4) The Greek Government would like the British to retain their sovereign bases on Cyprus. They are willing to have a NATO base established there, with a Turkish Commander.

In respect to the sending to Cyprus of Greek soldiers and armaments, the British thought Papandreou would not take an initiative in the matter, but would be ready to respond favorably, if his arm were twisted by the SYG. There was an implication that the military build-up had now reached a point where no further troops were thought necessary.

[redacted]

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Meanwhile, at Geneva Dean Acheson has made some progress, at least sufficient for him to feel justified in continuing his difficult task.

I took Stash Radziwill and his son John to lunch at Overton's.

Tom Weil came in this afternoon, to say good-by. I have heard many expressions of regret from members of the American community at his departure.

General Greene, Commandant of the Marine Corps, came to see me, as later did Joseph Frank of the Ford Motor Company.

We had a farewell meeting for Tom Weil, in the course of which I presented him, on behalf of the staff, with a silver cigarette box.

Priscilla and Alfred Jaretski moved in a couple of days ago, to spend a week with us. Alfred tells me that although a majority of his partners in Sullivan and Cromwell are normally Republicans, he expects most of them to vote for President Johnson.

We had a reception at home tonight for about 150 people. The weather was good, so the guests were able to use the terrace. I thought it the best cocktail party we have ever given in London. Merle Oberon, Gloria Swanson, and Judith Anderson attracted especial attention. The Spanish, French, Chilean, and other Ambassadors were there. Richard Watts, Dramatic Critic, and a goodly sprinkling of authors, musicians, society people, apparently constituted a happy chattering mass.

July 23, 1964 - Thursday

I went to Agnew's this morning for a preview of their annual less-than-£ 300 exhibition. I bought a small Moor's head--18th Century Dutch--for £ 175.

A number of strange things are going on in the aftermath of Tshombe becoming Prime Minister of the Congo Government. The Minister of Agriculture, Albert Kalonji, had a deposit of at least several hundred thousand pounds at

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Barclay's Bank in London. There is now a dispute as to whether he should be allowed to draw out the remaining balance of about £103,000. It was understood that the Government of the Congo has still outstanding a debt of some £100,000 for interior decoration and other expenses incurred by the Congolese Embassy in London. When one thinks of the difficulty of obtaining funds for the State Department in order to decorate Embassies, such reminders of the comparative extravagance in this respect by several of the newly developed countries makes a startling contrast, especially since many of the LDC's who have bought and maintained expensive diplomatic establishments here probably do so to a considerable extent at the expense of the American Government.

I lunched with the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Westbury Hotel, and made a rather lengthy speech.

This afternoon, E and I went to the wedding of the Rex Bensons' son at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. Afterwards, we attended the reception at Walpole House, Chiswick Mall.

We went on to the gala annual reception given by The Spectator publishers and staff at 99 Gower Street. The Ian Gilmours and the Ian Macleods were the principal hosts. This is an entertaining occasion. The offices swarm with guests of all political denominations, as well as representatives from other worlds than the Fourth Estate. At one time I was in simultaneous conversation with a Liberal, Conservative, and Labour MP. Our talk was all of politics--American and British. Although they have no reason to derive much comfort from the polls, optimism amongst the Tories has noticeably increased in the last ten days.

We had a party at home tonight for scads of children, including Carla daughter. Carla Thorneycroft. She said that Peter is going to hospital on Sunday for a slight operation on a varicose vein. ~~[illegible]~~ He is physically exhausted, as a result of pain from a slipped disc and incessant work for the past weeks.

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She has a house at San Ma[illegible], the tiny Republic encircled by Italy. In spite of the Communist Government, it is, according to her, a heavenly place to live, or at least to spend vacations.

July 24, 1964 - Friday

I went this morning to Dr. Hargraves, whom I had not seen since I knew him 30 years ago in Paris, to have my teeth cleaned. He is a wise man, for after leaving France for London in 1940, he has restricted his professional activities to three days a week. Perhaps it is in consequence of this that he works so [redacted] effectively.

We had a meeting this morning of the new Trustees of the Kennedy Memorial Committee at the Mansion House, presided over by Lord Cromer. The others present were the Lord Mayor, Roger Sherfield, David Harlech, myself, the architect Mr. Jellicoe, the counsel, Mr. Witt, and the temporary secretary, Mr. Ingrey. Harlech had just returned from the United States last night or this morning for a vacation that will last until September 8.

We saw the preliminary architect's drawings for the memorial, transacted routine business, and decided to have another meeting, hopeful of a fuller attendance, in September.

To date, the Lord Mayor, who heads the appeal for funds, has raised about £250,000. The goal is £1,000,000; he expects to push the campaign forcefully during the months of September and October, with the expectation of terminating it before November. Subscriptions from the large industrial firms have been disappointing in amount; the explanation given is that they are swamped with appeals of a charitable nature. It was not said this morning, but I understand that the Government will probably make up the final shortfall.

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I took David Harlech back with me in the car, and we had a chance to review various British and American political matters, as well as a few outstanding differences between our countries in foreign affairs. He is a marvelous fellow.

I lunched at the Turf with Sammy Hood, [redacted] just returned from Geneva. He asked me to telegraph Dean Acheson, which I have done, informing him of Sammy's hope to have an early decision of the Foreign Office on the proposals of the Turks sharing one of the British sovereign bases on Cyprus. Sammy thinks that Acheson has made some real progress in Geneva, but there are many obstacles to be attacked.

The papers today announced that at last Cecil Lyon has been named by President Johnson as Ambassador to Ceylon, in replacement of Frances Willis. This long awaited news is welcome everywhere in the Foreign Service.

Vice Admiral W. E. Ellis, Commander of the 6th Fleet, [redacted] in London for briefing at Admiral Griffin's headquarters, came to see me. He is an attractive man. He has come from Barcelona, where the temperature yesterday was 95°. He says it has also been boiling hot on the Riviera.

Ricardo Sicre called me from Madrid a few days ago, saying it was so hot there he was going off on his yacht, and invited us to join him.

Preparations for the autumn shooting season are already under way. Kenneth Keith asked me yesterday to shoot partridges with him in Norfolk; I had a letter from Lord Tollemache this morning, with a similar invitation. But the most forward looking of all was Mr. West, a Director of Holland & Holland, the gun makers, whom I [redacted] met at the Stock Exchange dinner. He asked me to join a group on July 1, 1965, at their shooting school outside of London, where they have an annual contest.

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As an instance of how inaccurate many statements are, I received an answer today from Keith Joseph about the old Vicarage at Maidstone, regarding which Lord Bossom and Mr. Swaine of Canterbury approached me. It seems that Mr. Swaine was largely misinformed as to the connection with the American Washington family of this building. The only object evidencing some sort of affiliation is a plaque of modern origin, provided some thirty years ago by a local body called the "Friends of Old Maidstone", inscribed "Lawrence Washington lived here." There are no historical relics of the Washington family in the building, and none have been there in living memory. I believe that Mr. Swaine is mistaken in saying that "the only person who can stop this is the Minister himself, Sir Keith Joseph."

Lord Russell came to see me this afternoon, to complain that the passport of his American secretary, Ralph Schoenman, has been sequestrated by our Consular Section. Schoenman had arranged to go to Ethiopia tomorrow, where he was to see the Emperor. I had Elim O'Shaughnessy with me.

The facts are that we did receive instructions from the Department, as other posts, as long ago as July of last year, to withdraw Schoenman's passport and limit it for direct and immediate return to the United States only. This was done as a consequence of Schoenman having entered Communist China on July 7, 1963. I explained this to Lord Russell, telling him that Schoenman could make an appeal either through our Passport Division, or else could return to Washington and present his case in person. Russell, looking as benign as ever, replied that Schoenman had left his passport behind when he entered China, and that this regulation or instruction was high handed, and was there nothing I could do to permit Schoenman, "his most experienced traveller", to set forth tomorrow for Ethiopia. My answer was in the negative.

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Russell then said he would have to make a public statement in which he would point out that the U. S. Government was thwarting the endeavors of his organization to bring about peace in the world.

While Lord Russell was with me, Schoenman was cooling his heels in the reception room. I have a notion that Russell's activities are largely directed by Schoenman, who gives every evidence of being bitterly anti-American.

I have arranged, through the kindness of Harold Caccia, to have Jack Reffold measure and photograph Lord Palmerston's stand-up writing desk in Caccia's office. Harold is leaving for Moscow on Monday with Mollie and Rab Butler, and several men from the Foreign Office.

Dr. Alvin Eurich, President of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies telephoned me today [redacted] about his letter asking me to try to have the Queen address a personal message of congratulation to [redacted] Benjamin Britten, who on July 31st will be the first winner of the Robert O. [redacted]nderson Award in the Humanities, which was established last fall to honor "the individual anywhere in the world judged to have made the greatest contribution to the advancement of the humanities." This is a wonderful prize, for it is in the amount of $30,000, and tax free. I asked Michael Adeane to approach the Queen on the subject, and he informed me that it was not normal practice for her to address this sort of personal message of congratulation to individuals who are successful in various ways. It seems that she is almost daily asked to send such communications.

We dined with the Jaretskis.

July 25, 1964 - Saturday

To the office. After an early lunch, the Jaretskis went with us to Knole, in Kent. This house, part of which dates back to the 12th Century, is said to have

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seven courtyards, 52 staircases, and 365 rooms. It belongs to the National Trust; only portions of it, but those vast, are open to the public.

There are a thousand acres in the park, with imposing old trees. Much of the furniture is Elizabethan, or even earlier. There are numers of fine paintings, as well as hundreds of merely historical interest. The furniture, especially that made of silver, is probably unique outside a museum.

July 26, 1964 - Sunday

E and I went this morning by train to Lewes, where Pauley Fenno met us and took us to Lady Reading's house, Swanborough Manor. Parts of this house were constructed in the 10th Century, and it is said to be one of the two oldest habitations in the United Kingdom. The gardens are informal and beautiful. Stella is going to the United States shortly, on the first invitation ever extended to a woman to address the American Bar Association. Dame - - (British representative to UNESCO), a [redacted] cultivated lady, and Sir John Fulton, Vice Chancellor of Sussex College, were there. Sir John is much interested, with Dr. Pusey of Harvard, Dr. Clark Kerr, and others, in the educational centers in Hong Kong supported by American universities.

It seemed to me the hottest day in the year, with the temperature in Sussex 85° or over.

I had just reached home when there was [redacted] a telephone call from Washington on the subject of the note delivered today by the Soviet Union about Laos. I was instructed to take the matter up tomorrow morning with the Foreign Office, before Messrs. Butler and Caccia left for Moscow. The Soviets wish to re-convene the 14-nation conference at Geneva, and also indicate the possibility of giving up their co-chairmanship. I also received instructions from Averell Harriman to try to postpone the

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UK negotiations with the Government of Libya about their relinquishment of air base and troop rights in Libya.

I called the Foreign Office, found the Foreign Minister was in the country, but reached Harold Caccia at ten o'clock tonight, and made an appointment to see him tomorrow morning.

July 27, 1964 - Monday

I went to see Dr. Hargraves this morning. From there I drove directly to the Foreign Office, where I [redacted] talked with Harold and Sir Geoffrey Harrison about various matters, one of which I covered partially in this telegram to Averell:

Earlier in the morning we [redacted] delivered to Rab Butler a personal message from Secretary Rusk about the Soviet note on Laos. The Secretary [redacted] suggested that Butler might want to telephone him on the subject before emplaning this afternoon. Butler told Caccia to say to me that he would support with Khrushchev and Gromyko our line on Laos, although he was not optimistic over the outcome. He also asked me to tell Rusk he would not [redacted] telephone him before his departure, since there was nothing to add to what had been passed on to me.

Caccia said that he and the Foreign Secretary were troubled over the long existing difference in view between ourselves and HMG regarding Nasser. Nasser has caused great trouble in Libya, Aden, the Yemen, and now seems to have serious designs on Jordan. The British think that King Hussein is rather fascinated, almost mesmerized, by Nasser's personality. The King's ambitions to build up his armed forces may, they believe, spring from his wish to emulate Nasser as an enemy of Israel. At any rate, Hussein is trying to obtain military equipment and aid from every possible source. His military expenditures are out of proportion to the finances of Jordan, which are heavily supplemented by American grants. All of

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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ACTION: SecState Washington IMMEDIATE Date:

LIMDIS

For Undersecretary Harriman from Bruce.

Subject: Libya.

Deptel 615.

This morning was the earliest I could reach Caccia. This matter has been thoroughly discussed in Government, and following has Butler's approval.

Sir Geoffrey Harrison will send telegram to Washington today, before Fonmin and Caccia leave for Moscow, stating fully reasons why HMG is using present tactics. Points made specifically to me were:

1. UK negotiations are at point where if Sarell is sent for he must submit to interview, and could not postpone promised reply to earlier inquiry by GOL. He will not, however, solicit any meeting himself.

2. British have in view package deal, whereby treaty would not be annulled, they would effect withdrawal troops from Benghazi at unspecified date, would be accorded certain rights at Tobruk, etc.

3. UK knows King would prefer not to have withdrawal of British troops from any part of country, but consider his influence minimal in this affair

/4. British

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4. British think deal they have in mind satisfactory to their interests, and its proposed terms such as would not prejudice our case.

Comment: There is evidently a basic difference between our two Governments as to assessment implications and effects on our position of contemplated UK action. Harrison drafted telegram will go into detail. Would appreciate it being relayed to me.

GP-3.

BRUCE

AMB:DBRUCE/eo - July 27, 1964

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the above strengthens the conclusion the British have arrived at that the West has, in respect to the Middle East, been grappling with the effects rather than the cause of danger there.

This cause, in their opinion, lies in the policy and ambitions of Nasser. He in turn has been enabled to carry on his venturesome plans as a result of American aid and assistance, chiefly that derived from our Public Law 480 donations. The British think he would be forced to conduct himself less belligerently and harmfully if we were at least to threaten him with cutting off our grants. They believe we should have a further exchange of views on this subject.

Because of being in the Foreign Office, I missed an appointment to say good-by to retiring General Eisenhart (7th Air Division-SAC) and to meet his replacement, General Delmar Wilson.

I lunched as a guest of Gordon Richardson and his partners at Schroeder Banking Company, at 145 Leadenhall Street. The conversation turned largely on Goldwater, race riots in the United States, and British election prospects. All the partners, who seemed to include Conservative, Labour, and Liberal sympathizers, thought Wilson was a good three-to-one bet to win, but if he did so, would bring in only a small majority in the House of Commons. They felt the paramount issue in the election would be the desire for a change in government, rather than real discontent with any existing policies.

The new Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Adolfo A. Vicchi, came to call. He has been a professor, a lawyer, and a politician, as well as Ambassador to the United States from 1955 to 1957.

Douglas Fairbanks came to see me. He has a problem as to financing the holding company organized by himself and friends, which owns shares in various promotion enterprises. I gave him such advice as I could.

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Tonight E and I went to the Sadler's Wells Theater, to see the American Ballet featuring Merce Cunningham and his dance company. This was a stimulating occasion, for the pieces bore little or no resemblance to what one is accustomed to consider as conventional ballet. There was an enthusiastic audience. We met the producer, director, and a good many others who participated in putting on this production. The music was of a particularly unusual kind. In one number, the sounds corresponded to imperfections in the paper upon which the music was written. The number of sounds on a given page and other aspects of the composition were determined by chance operations. The dynamics, tempo, and the nature of the noises were determined by the pianist. The result was stimulating. One musician used a mallet to bang what looked like a wooden bed; others produced squeaks, shrill noises, simulation of whistles and various eccentric sounds.

E went on afterwards to a supper given by the Francis Masons for the troupe.

July 28, 1964 - Tuesday

The new Ambassador from Panama, Sr. Don Eusebio A. Morales, came to see me this morning. He served in England for eleven years, after having gone to school and college here, as well as in Paris. His mother is French. He was for three years the representative of Panama to the UN, and later Ambassador to Mexico and to the Dominican Republic. I thought him [redacted] bright and sensible. He thought the troubles our two countries have had over the Canal Zone were only remotely connected with the Canal itself. He ascribed them chiefly to the privileged position occupied by Americans for the past 60 years in the Zone. He said they formed a community of their own, with little relationship to the citizens of Panama. He has heard that negotiations now in progress are proceeding satisfactorily.

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A few days ago Alexandra Moore called me from Scotland to say Mildred Bliss had suffered a slight stroke. It has impeded her speech to some extent, and also partially paralyzed her left arm. She now seems to be getting on better, and will be for a while in a clinic, probably at Aberdeen, for therapeutic treatment. I suggested it would be better if she went home, but Mildred is firmly against this, and is looking about for a place in England where she might spend a month. Evangeline has talked frequently to Alexandra about this affair--so many of Mildred's friends are away on vacation that it is difficult to make the arrangements she wishes.

Mr. Levin, a friend of Congressman Dan Flood, came to see me yesterday. In the course of his visit he presented me with a keyring made by himself, attached to a handsome new Kennedy half dollar.

Gavin Astor called me today, to invite me to shoot this autumn at Hever Castle.

The papers announced this morning that Harold Caccia will leave the Foreign Office next year and become Provost at Eton.

I lunched today with Donald Tyerman, Editor of The Economist. The conversation of most people, compared with that of Donald, is insipid. His range of information is wide, his judgments swift and penetrating. He told me that he reads and corrects all of the material published weekly, with the exception of financial reports that come in at the last moment. I suppose it is for this reason that the style of the paper is marked by such consistent individuality.

The dining room has, to my mind, the best view I have yet seen in London. One gains a full impression of the magnitude and variety of this great city, and above all is struck by the plenitude of its parks.

Tyerman thinks that in the absence of a sharp crisis Labour should win the election, but with a small majority. He believes, as I do, that the paramount

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influence on voters will be an unreasoning desire for a change, rather than dissatisfaction over particular policies. He is strongly opposed to the injection of Goldwater as a topic for campaign discussion.

Winston Churchill appeared for the last time in the House of Commons yesterday. Today there will be tributes to him by leaders of the three Parties.

This afternoon Harold Watkinson, now Lord Watkinson, came to see me. He has taken over the Chairmanship of the British Export Council from Billy Rootes. We discussed ways in which he might carry out these functions. He is a fine fellow, now making a great success of Schweppes, whose miscellaneous drinks are prospering.

Admiral Ward, of the U. S. Navy, came to see me. He will be here for a couple of months at least, as Chairman of the Military Study Group which is to scrutinize UK proposals for a mixed man force.

I stopped at 20 Chapel Street for a few minutes, to see Patsy Jellicoe, who carries on an antique business in her house. To my mind, the small houses on this street are amongst the most attractive in London.

E and I went tonight to a charity performance of "Il Seraglio" given in the house and garden of Hugh and Antonia Fraser at 52 Campden Hill Square. The arrangements were perfection. The viewers sat on a raised platform that stretched over the rather extensive garden area. It was not too crowded, probably because the tickets were 8 guineas each. This work by Mozart is one of a type of 18th Century comic opera primarily designed to be played in private houses. The whole thing was enchanting. Afterwards there was a buffet supper.

July 29, 1964 - Wednesday

I went down this morning by train to Chichester, then motored five miles to Goodwood, to attend the races as a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

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capitals, as well as from Canada and Iceland. The State Department had originally decided to send three representatives; this number has now expanded to seventeen.

Betsey and Bill Tyler had a reception for all of us this afternoon. Aside from the pleasure of seeing old friends and acquaintances, it was useful to have this opportunity to meet comparatively new appointees. Walt Butterworth and I dined together at the Restaurant Royal. I have known it for more than thirty years; its decorations and atmosphere seemed unchanged, and its waiters looked as if they had been there for most of this century. We had a superb meal, with Dutch oysters, sweetbreads cooked in Indonesian style, sound French wines, and as aperitifs, old Gineva. Incautiously, I had asked for schnapps, but was rebuked by the waiter, who said this was a German term, and in Holland we should drink gineva.

October 25, 1965 - Monday

For weeks, our hosts tell us, they have enjoyed Indian summer weather at The Hague. This was certainly true yesterday and this morning, for the sky was cloudless, the temperature warm.

George Ball is to be here only a day, before returning to the United States. [redacted] He opened the proceedings by discoursing on two subjects: (1) Nato and President de Gaulle; (2) nuclear sharing. The consensus of his audience was in favor of not confronting the General at this time, but to await more specific enunciation of his plans.

Before George spoke we had a Defense Department briefing on alternative ways of meeting such a situation as might arise if de Gaulle insisted on either assuming operational command over American personnel and installations in France, or eliminating American military presence in the country. The virtues of the empty chair doctrine were again proclaimed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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When we proceeded to talk about nuclear sharing we were on more unsteady ground. I started by pointing out the dangers as they appeared to me of neither the British, Germans nor ourselves having evolved any real policy on the subject. I advocated the adoption by the American Government of alternative positions which would be tolerable for us. The heart of the matter, it seemed to me, was in giving the Federal Republic of Germany the feeling it was not being discriminated against. There are two discriminations in the military nuclear field that they must accept. One is the maintenance by the United States of its deterrent. The second is, at least for the present, the inability of anyone to alter DeGaulle's determination to have an independent French deterrent.

To offer anything in the way of equality to the Germans of a nature that might be defended by their government in terms of domestic politics, it would seem attractive if the British, through some modification of ANF, would surrender their independent deterrent and alienate such armaments by assigning them to a collective force. This would have the advantage not only of enabling Germany to say it was on a parity with Great Britain in this respect, but would enable Great Britain to recoup its expenditures on the Polaris submarines now under construction or hereafter to be built.

No one could guarantee the acceptance by the British of such a proposal, but during the campaign preceding the general election in the United Kingdom this was in effect what the British had proposed. It would be difficult for them to give up such nuclear capability as they might need East of Suez, for they had treaty obligations in that area. For my part, I did not think this represented an insuperable obstacle, since the Germans were primarily concerned with nuclear capabilities in Europe.

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The discussion turned to what would be tolerable in the way of a deal from the German standpoint. George McGhee did not believe Chancellor Erhard, during his visit to President Johnson in late November or early December, would necessarily be specific in his demands. It did, however, appear reasonable to suppose that the Germans would be unlikely to go along with a non-proliferation agreement if they had not previously obtained satisfaction over nuclear sharing.

The adoption in principle by the parties concerned of mixed manning would be important. Provision would have to be made for a study of how this might eventually be accomplished. The examination of security aspects alone would take a long time. Some years would certainly elapse before any final decision is likely to be reached. For purposes of domestic presentation, it is possible the Germans would be satisfied with this formula.

Tonight the Tylers had a huge dinner at the Embassy residence. The food was delicious, the company in good spirits.

October 26, 1965 - Tuesday

Leonard Marks, Director of USIA, opened the meeting, chaired by John Leddy, with an account of why such drastic economies were insisted upon by Congress in the European area. We talked about the closing of the library in London, as well as the disposition to be made of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Paris. Marks, a particularly effective expositor, said he had no intention of submitting to further cuts in his European budget, now or in the future, and would resign if such took place.

Bill Crockett then gave us a statement on his Department's budget, and on certain features of his activities. He brought up the subject of EROP, and asked for comments on it. Mine were full, as were those of Frank Meloy, since

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we represented the two Embassies most concerned. When the meeting adjourned, Crockett told me to forget about the airgram instructing us to have the Chiefs of our components in the Embassy conform their budget figures to EROP recommendations The basis for my argument to Crockett on EROP was the following memorandum which I had written to myself:

Although the conference ~~had been~~ was scheduled to last through today, there was no further meeting this afternoon, so many of the attendants flew away. I remained to dine with Betsey and Bill Tyler and John Leddy. John left after dinner by automobile for Bonn, acting upon instructions from Washington for him to go there and send a telegram after talking to McGhee, with advice on the next step to be taken in respect to nuclear sharing.

October 27, 1965 - Wednesday

I left this morning for Amsterdam, where I inspected the contents of the most famous shop for old silver. The address had been given to me by Mr. Nystad, the leading picture dealer in The Hague. He is an interesting man, the fourth hundred year old generation in his family to run this business. He has sold many pictures to museums in Europe and America. Amongst other customers who have bought fine things from him is John Loudon. The name of the silver shop in Amsterdam was Premsela & Hamburger, Rokin 120. They had pieces of the 18th Century and earlier from almost every country in Europe. The prices were high, but I judged on the whole about the same as those in London. Although I bought nothing either there or at Nystad, I have never met two owners more genial and thoughtful about showing their wares.

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MEMORANDUM to DB:

From Himself

Re: State Department CA 4315, October 19, 1965.

In May 1964, following a visit to London by Mr. Richard Barrett, in which he expressed on behalf of Bill Crockett the strong desire of the Department to have CCPS installed in London, I reluctantly agreed to this procedure. In September 1964, data was gathered for the CCPS report, which was completed in December 1964. In June 1965, the Department instructed me to submit recommendations under the terms of the Executive Review of Overseas Programs (EROP). In August 1965, my EROP recommendations were submitted to the Department (A381, August 12, 1965). The airgram CA 4066 from the Department, of October 13, 1965, instructed me to have the chief of each component of this Mission make their FY 67 budget submissions to conform with my EROP recommendations.

Although I support completely the President's efforts to reduce US Government operations abroad (and am informed that my EROP recommendations aimed at greater savings than perhaps those from any other reporting post), I would like to ask for a reconsideration by the Department of their October 1965 instructions in this matter.

First, I should like to be informed whether the Legal Adviser of the State Department and the Legal Adviser of the White House believe that this proposed action is authorized by President Kennedy's letter of May 1961, which states the general authorities of an Ambassador. I cannot believe it was contemplated that an Ambassador, although an appointee of the President, and representing the State Department, would be authorized to interfere with the budget making procedures of Departments and Agencies of the US Government. Apart from the legal questions involved, I feel strongly that this instruction is bad from the viewpoint (1) of this or any other Embassy, (2) of the State Department itself.

I testified before Senator Jackson's Committee about the problem of representation and requirements of agencies of

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government other than the Department of State in our Embassies abroad. At that time it seemed to me, and it still does, important for resolution of such affairs to be reached in Washington between agencies of the government.

In making the EROP recommendations that I did, it was not in the expectation that I would later be called upon to assume authority over the internal management of the business of US Government departments, especially in respect to their budgets. The Bureau of the Budget has all the necessary data by which such determinations can be made.

It is for the Department of State to decide as to whether it will put itself in an untenable position if it tries to dictate budget cuts to other agencies. This is especially true if it passes the buck, as is now proposed, in this delicate field to its Ambassadors abroad. In addition, since some of our most important Embassies were not called upon to make any EROP recommendations, the disparity of treatment is an important factor to be considered. If, for example, in conforming my recommendations as regards Service Attaches to those in the Rivkin report, I were to carry this further by insisting upon my presumed authority to have the Service Attaches, (who no doubt have long ago appealed to Washington for a revision in such recommendations), cut their budgetary requests, we would be in the anomalous situation of one Embassy trying to force conformity to such recommendations, while Service Attaches at other Embassies were left undisturbed.

I feel especially strongly about this particular point because of the fact that over a period of two years or more I have had private conversations with Secretary McNamara on the subject. He has, as I understand it, had an investigation made of the size of the Attache establishment here, but has as yet not issued his findings or made a decision, as far as I am aware. I think it would be a gross impertinence under the circumstances for me, with my knowledge of his cooperative concern over this affair, to issue an order to Department of Defense employees in this Mission.

Similarly, USIA has in large part already put into effect the London EROP recommendations affecting that agency. I discussed them about ten days ago in Washington with Mr. Marks, and we arrived at what seemed to me to be a constructive

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agreement. I was, of course, at that time entirely unaware of the probable issue of the October 19th airgram. As a result of attending a meeting in Mr. Ivan White's office to talk about it, I had supposed this action would not take place, especially since opposition to it, certainly in the EUR area, seemed almost unanimous.

My EROP recommendations have done more than anything which has occurred since I have been in London to impair what had been the high morale in this organization. The further exacerbation of relations with other agencies here will simply make the future conduct of our business in Great Britain more difficult.

It is none of my business how State might handle the appeals from my recommendations with the affected agencies in Washington. It would, however, seem to me certain that if, as is inevitable, satisfactory compromises are to be achieved, it will not be as a result of the method proposed to me.

If State chooses to try to do the job of the Bureau of the Budget in implementing EROP recommendations as they affect other agencies, I would suggest that I have given the Department enough information in the report containing my EROP recommendations (A-381, of August 12) for the Department to construct budgets for other agencies in London which accord with such recommendations.

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Took a KLM plane at one o'clock to London. Although the weather was good, there was a long delay in landing, since part of London Airport was closed off as a result of the dreadful accident last night in which all the passengers and crew of 36 were killed. One of those dead was Timothy Fenston, Felix's [redacted] son and heir, aged 26. I had seen this amiable young man quite often with his father, and [redacted] been on shooting parties with him on several occasions.

In one of the newspapers on the plane I read the titles of the Emperor of Ethiopia, who is known as the Lord King of Kings, the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Elect of God, and the Light of the World.

Went directly to the office, where I was engaged for the rest of the afternoon.

Tonight E and I attended the dinner of the British American Associates at the Hilton Hotel. They [redacted] succeeded in attracting a large attendance. Perhaps most important was the donation of a show of Dior models. Usually dinners of this sort designed for fund raising purposes are dreary. But this one went with a swing. I sat next to Lady Terrington, [redacted] the motive spirit behind the Ball. I thought her unusually attractive, as I did her two beautiful daughters.

October 28, 1965 - Thursday

Assistant Secretary of Labor, George Weaver, came to see me this morning. He is here in connection with troubles in ILO, as well as to talk over textile problems with British Government officials.

Mr. King, the new PAO, called to see me. The poor fellow has been ill with a virus ever since his arrival here, but is now mending.

I lunched at Earls Court Exhibition Hall as a guest of Sir Patrick Hennessy, President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. This annual exhibition has been a tremendous success. The Hall will accommodate only about

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10,000 people an hour. On Saturday the congestion caused by 105,000 visitors made it almost impossible, I was told, to see the Exhibit. Hennssy is head of the Ford Motor Company, Ltd. I sat between him and Mr. David Brown, a leading industrialist, and also a keen middle-aged polo player. The guests were:

Admiral Thach came to see me this afternoon. He has lately been in Spain and Portugal. I always enjoy talking to him, for like so many Naval officers his career, together with his natural inclinations, has made him interested in political and military activities in all parts of the world.

I have always enjoyed trips to Holland. The Dutch people seem to me to be as admirable as human nature permits. They are stable, diligent, and honorable. The conservation of their land and industry, particularly since so much of their land has been reclaimed from the sea, and still being below sea level must be constantly protected from inundations, is almost miraculous. The area of the country is about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but its 12 million of population gives it the greatest density in the world, there being 936 persons per square mile, whereas in the United States we have 50 per square mile. The life expectancy in Holland is 71.5 years for men and 75 years for women; this again is the greatest in the world. In addition, their standard of education is almost unparalleled, with an illiteracy rate of less than 1%. There is a stress on the teaching of foreign languages in Dutch schools, and a secondary school graduate may be expected to have acquired a working knowledge of French, German and English, in addition to his native Dutch. This is a happy breed of people.

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MOTOR SHOW 1965

PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON

THURSDAY 28th OCTOBER 1965

H.E. The Hon. David Bruce, CBE
(The United States of America Ambassador)

The Rt. Hon. Frank Cousins, MP
(Minister of Technology)

Mr. George Darling, MP
(Minister of State (Home)
Board of Trade)

The Hon. Sir Con O'Neill, KCMG
(Deputy Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office)

Mr. A. Ross,
(Chairman, Committee for Exports to
New Zealand)

Professor J.R. Ellis,
(Director, Advanced School of
Automobile Engineering)

Mr. J.M.S. Green
(Editor, Daily Telegraph)

Mr. Dudley Noble
(Motoring Correspondent,
The Financial Times)

Mr. C.W. Sanders
(Under Secretary, Board of Trade)

Mr. Wilfrid Andews,
(Chairman, Royal Automobile Club)

The President

Mr. M.L. Breeden

Mr. D. Brown,
(David Brown Ltd.)

Mr. A.C. Burdon
(Automotive Products Ltd.)

Mr. E.W. Spracklen
(Joseph Lucas (Export) Ltd.)

Mr. R. Sutherland Pilch,
(Rootes Motors Ltd.)

The Chief Executive.

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October 29, 1965 - Friday

Jim Penfield came to see me this morning. He is leaving for Iceland this afternoon, where I understand he will probably remain as Ambassador for another year.

Herbert Feis called on me. It is his first trip to England for a long time. He is an accomplished scholar, and since he left the State Department has written several interesting, although controversial, books on phases of American foreign policy.

The Venezuelan Ambassador, Dr. Hector Santaella, called on me. He is 45 years old, speaks excellent English, and is widely known as an economist and banking expert. At one time, he was Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, and has also been President of the Chamber of Deputies. He talked to me lengthily about the Venezuelan claim to an area in British Guiana peopled by 17,000 Indian inhabitants. His Government is still carrying on negotiations with HMG, but their chances of having their claim recognized are believed to be slight.

I had lunch at the Cafe Royal with Mr. C. F. Dickson. His wife is the British Editor of Harpers Bazaar. I had guessed his age, because of his appearance, to be about 55. It turned out he is 75, still Managing Director of a large heavy engineering company, and actively occupied with other businesses.

I sat up late last night writing a telegram of comment on recommendations made yesterday by John Leddy and George McGhee about nuclear sharing. I discussed it today, off and on, with Bill Brubeck, adopted many of his excellent suggestions, and sent it off as follows:

We had a dinner tonight for Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, with these guests:

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON _____ PRIORITY
PRIORITY ALL INFO POSTS
INFO: /PARIS _____ BONN _____ ROME _____ THE HAGUE _____

REF: Bonn's 362 and 363

EXDIS

FOR THE SECRETARY AND UNDERSECRETARY FROM BRUCE

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR SHARING

What follows is based on the assumption that the Germans feel compelled to gain a QUOTE hardware role UNQUOTE in collective nuclear arrangements. I think we must plan from this assumption. However, it is also possible that the Birrenbach and Erhard talks may disclose that the Germans are much less certain of their requirements, that they are not prepared at this time to increase the strains within Europe, i.e. with France, and that they would genuinely prefer to keep the nuclear situation fluid. They may for example, find select committee arrangements, a partnership in nuclear planning -- something short of hardware -- a preferable means of keeping the issue x in abeyance while the condition of Europe remains as uncertain as at present.

Primarily, therefore, this telegram reflects a conviction that we must be ready to take some further and consequential steps with Erhard if necessary.

I continue

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,however,
I continue to feel/that the stakes are so great that we should hold open an option for a less drastic course, at least for the short run, until German requirements become clearer.

With this introduction, I should like to comment on Leddy and Meehan telegrams (Bonn 362 and 363) on nuclear sharing.

The key problem in Europe for many years has been the incorporation and partnership of the Federal Republic of Germany in common institutions to an extent that would presumably assure a subordination of latent nationalism to collective responsibility. Steps to this end have been taken, and loyally adhered to, by FRG through membership in the Steel and Coal Community, Common Market, NATO, etc.

Now the potentially disruptive question is posed of how FRG can participate, in a self-respecting manner, in the field of nuclear armaments, without acquiring an independent nuclear capability.

The US and France will continue to have an independent nuclear capability, something the Germans ~~cannot~~ should not have. This is a form of inequality and, therefore, a form of discrimination. It is, however, a discrimination

the West

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the West Germans will and should accept. They wish the US to maintain its umbrella over them, and they realize that neither we nor they can persuade France to relinquish its ambitions.

Beyond that point, up to now, the principal powers concerned with collective nuclear arrangements, namely the US, UK, and FRG have not defined, independently or as a triumvirate, an agreed nuclear policy. Furthermore the Germans, in spite of their stake in the matter, probably cannot take an initiative. The present psychology of the West Germans is such that they are incapable of generating original and practical ideas in this domain.

Therefore, in view of the forthcoming Erhard visit to President Johnson, and the certainty that Prime Minister Wilson will also demand an audience, it is important for the President to be prepared to assert, in a general way, the interests of the United States in respect to nuclear sharing.

There are those who advocate his formulating a specific plan, in furtherance of which the US, at the zenith of its military and economic might, can impose its views on its allies.

I believe

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I believe such a posture would be especially injudicious at this juncture.

Above all we must avoid making a bilateral agreement with the Germans. We do not know what the Birrenbach and Erhard visits will reveal. I would guess that the uncertain Germans will not make definite demands, but will seek to have the President provide a solution.

If such surmise has validity, the President should settle upon alternative solutions, adaptable to conditions as yet unclear. There are many ways of skinning a cat.

But to avoid even the appearance of a bilateral deal with the Germans, we will need to talk with the British in advance about certain essentials. It is unclear whether the Labor Party is still prepared to carry out the campaign pledge to surrender its independent nuclear deterrent. Certainly a Tory Government would not, as of now, and as time passes the Labor Government has become increasingly reluctant. It seems apparent they would find it difficult to do so in the East of Suez area. Nor do I think retention there would unduly disturb the Germans, in view of the treaty and other obligations of HMG in that region. However, we will need to

talk with

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talk with the British soon (and be prepared to exercise real pressure) on giving up their deterrent in Europe in order to lay the ground for the President's subsequent talks with Erhard.

Consequently, I suggest that the President in his conversations with Erhard let the latter set forth his requirements, reflecting the exigencies of his domestic politics, about nuclear sharing.

The President, in response, would enunciate, amongst other expressions, a basis for negotiation with our allies.

These negotiations would be postulated on the following premises:

1. No lasting peace is realizable in Europe without the ~~continued~~ continuing partnership of FRG in the Western European complex.

2. To accomplish this, it is necessary to heed the prime German grievance (besides reunification), namely second class citizenship in military nuclear armaments.

3. This means the establishment of FRG on a/parity with the British, nuclear the essential point for agreement between the British and Germans.

4. For this purpose, the British should transfer their independent nuclear deterrent (except East of Suez) to a multilateral organization which would become the collective owner.

5. Since

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5. Since at present NMG is under no internal pressure to transfer their deterrent, they should be informed that if they hold to this position, the US will have to reexamine (not agonizedly) its policies vis a vis Europe.

6. On the subject of mixed manning, I believe we should insist upon its adoption in principle, referring the matter to a study group, which would, in fact, for security and other reasons, be unable to submit a recommendatory report for some years.

If this program were accepted by the President, his policy would remain flexible until negotiations between USG and our allies reached a point where we would need to be more specific.

I realize these proposals are not entirely consonant with the views of those who believe any accord now reached to deal with a resurgence of German nationalism must apply not only to the near term but also ~~for~~ to the long run future. The latter does not worry me. I feel we should not take counsel of hypothetical long-range fears, but lay the present ghost.

I shall not dwell upon a non-proliferation agreement, and the present Soviet threats against a nuclear collectivity that would include FRG. It would,

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would, however, seem reasonable to suppose that there would be great difficulty in persuading the Germans to sign such an agreement if they had received no satisfaction for their nuclear problem.

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BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Oct. 29, 1965

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Dinner - Embassy residence - October 29, 1965

The Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon

Lady Elizabeth Cavendish

Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea

Sir Nicholas and Lady Sekers

Dame Margot Fonteyn

Sir Frederick Ashton

Mr. Max and Lady Jane Rayne

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Meyer

Mr. Ian McCallum (American Museum, Bath)

Mr. and Mrs. Denis Healey (Minister of Defense)

Mr. Sam Spiegel (Motion picture producer)

Mr. Roderick McEwen (Artist)

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Brien (Dramatic Critic, Daily Telegraph)

Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller (Beyond the Fringe, TV)

Mrs. John Huston (Motion pictures)

Mr. Dudley Moore (Beyond the Fringe, TV)

Mrs. Jacob Javits

Miss Harriet Cavendish

Mr. Wells

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The dinner for Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon seemed a great success. They were in high humour. I sat between Princess Margaret and Mrs. Healey, two as pleasant conversationalists as one could wish.

Such dinners usually allow fifteen minutes before royalty arrives for the other guests to assemble and, at the last moment, arrange themselves circularly for presentation. This time the Snowdons were almost a quarter of an hour early, so all such formality was abandoned; they already knew most of those present. Jonathan Miller and Dudley Moore of Beyond the Fringe, and The Establishment, were as amusing as they are on the stage and television. Neither E nor I had previously met Mrs. John Huston--she is a beauty, as is Lady Chelsea.

Every one left about midnight, the Snowdons for a two-hour drive to the country.

October 30, 1965 - Saturday

Had the sad news this morning of Frank Wisner having killed himself yesterday on his Maryland farm. He and Polly were in London a few days ago, on their way to shoot in Spain. He fell into a depression, so they decided to return to Washington.

Ever since Frank had hepatitis, some years past, he has been prone to mental attacks. It is an especially sad case, for he was a talented, honorable, useful, respected man, with no trace of family insanity. He had been a close friend of mine since 1943, at which time he worked with distinction for OSS in the Balkans. When I came to London as Ambassador, he remained on for almost a year as Chief of CAS.

anxiously in Washington.

The subject of the British defense budget is being discussed. This budget of approximately 6 billion dollars is about 6-1/2% of Gross National Production.

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Its impact, however, on the balance of payments deficit is its most serious feature. It is estimated that about 850 million dollars, or 77 per cent of such deficit, represent the expense of maintaining military commitments overseas. Although the British would save large amounts of sterling if they sold their independent nuclear armament, especially the prospective Polarises, to a collectivity, this would not materially lighten their external payments burden.

October 31, 1965 - Sunday

Rainy day. Did innumerable but necessary chores, including testing my shotguns, and inspecting the wine cellar. The magnums of 1955 Ch. Latour we had Friday evening were excellent, and I am well stocked with Red Bordeaux and Burgundy, but running out of white wines. Berry Brothers are sending me next week samples of white Burgundies to try.

November 1, 1965 - Monday

George Perry, an American who has been for many years established in Glasgow, representing certain interests of General Motors and other corporations, came here this morning to tell me of the general discontent in Glasgow over the U.S. Government action in closing our Consulate there and consolidating its activities with those of the Consulate in Edinburgh. I explained to him the reasons for this decision, but certainly did not succeed in satisfying him that Edinburgh was the more appropriate city in Scotland (as long as one of our offices was to be eliminated) to be the site of our remaining establishment.

E and I lunched at Bucks.

This afternoon General Hittle came to see me, with Commander Andy Borg, the new head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Hittle comes here almost every year.

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He is a retired Brigadier General of the U. S. Marine Corps. This organization has about 1.3 million members. These officers are completing a round-the-world tour, in the course of which, amongst other places, they visited Vietnam.

Joseph Frank of the Ford Motor Company, came to see me. He is on one of his regular trips, postponed for some weeks as the result of [redacted] having suffered a heart attack. This man is extremely well informed about economic, financial and political conditions in Europe. I believe the practice of having such an officer making this type of inspection tour is essential for large American companies.

Blaise de Sibour had written me introducing Mr. William Brinckerhoff, who came to see me this afternoon. Brinckerhoff is retired from business, and is now devoting a considerable portion of his wealth and energies to looking after the interests of Americans living abroad in all portions of the world. He has established a non-profit organization, currently operating at a considerable deficit, which he pays himself. This is a daunting enterprise, but one of potential usefulness. Amongst other activities, he is attempting to secure equitable taxation, domestic and foreign, for Americans living outside the United States. Also he is trying to enlarge the number of U.S. citizens who can vote by mail when residing outside of our continental limits. I was much impressed by him.

Elim O'Shaughnessy came in to see me. Mary and he are taking a holiday from Budapest after his eleven months of service as Charge d'Affaires there. He does not believe there is an early prospect of relations between the Hungarian and our own Government being placed on a more regular basis by the respective appointment of Ambassadors. He reports Cardinal Mindzenty as being in moderately good health, and having no desire to quit his lodgings in the American Legation in Budapest.

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and were in agreement on leaving it up to President de Gaulle to make the next move. Monnet has changed his mind since I last saw him about nuclear sharing. He thinks it is not [redacted] feasible within a short period of time to get a settlement of this question between the British, Germans and ourselves. The present German Government is confused in its internal councils. Meyer still speaks with a strong French accent--he has made an immense fortune in the United States.

We dined tonight with George Weidenfeld. It was the smallest and gayest dinner I have ever attended there. I sat between Joan Drogheda and Diana Phipps. The de Courcels and about a dozen others were present. George has a real talent for entertaining.

November 3, 1965 - Wednesday

We had a Country Team meeting this morning. I commented on the Hague meeting, the problem of nuclear sharing, and on Southern Rhodesia. Bill Armstrong talked about the economic outlook in Great Britain, while George Newman addressed himself to the Defense Review. Admiral Thach told us interesting things about the movements of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

I found Jean Monnet waiting for me in the office, and had a hurried talk with him before he left to take a plane to Paris. He is worried about the nuclear problem and thinks it cannot be solved in a hurry.

I lunched with Anne Fleming and E at the Cafe Royal. Afterwards I went to 10 Downing Street to see Derek Mitchell, to inform him of the strong desire of the President to have Great Britain increase its subscription to the Asian Development Bank from 10 million to 30 million dollars. Barbara Castle and the Treasury had [redacted] set the former sum as a limit, but we feel it is totally

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[redacted] inadequate, and are asking the Prime Minister to reconsider the whole affair. Gene Black, one of the most persuasive of men, [redacted] came here a couple of weeks ago to talk to Mr. Wilson about this, but owing to the pressure of Southern Rhodesian business, the Prime Minister was not able to see him. The Japanese and American Governments are each subscribing 200 million dollars towards the total of one billion.

I went this afternoon to a memorial service for Timothy Fenston, at St. Columba's Church on Pont Street. It was a moving ceremony, about 1,000 people being there. In the morning, E [redacted] attended a memorial service for Sir Lancelot Oliphant.

We dined tonight at the Portuguese Embassy, 12 Belgrave Square. There were 62 guests, diplomats, artists, society people. It was exactly the sort of gathering [redacted] one would conventionally expect to find in an Embassy. The Portuguese residence is beautifully furnished. Maria Luisa Rocheta told me that when they moved into it, they found it so thoroughly equipped there was no necessity, nor has one arisen since, to bring any of their own furnishings, pictures, or art objects. The rugs are modern Portuguese, copies of antiques, but are more pleasing in color than I have seen from any other country. The same is true of the table china; its design is one used in all their Embassies, copied from an 18th Century Compagnie des Indes pattern. She said the porcelain factory from which this particular ware comes now sells almost its entire production to the United States. The host and hostess are a striking looking, attractive couple. I imagine this will be [redacted] his last post, since he has already occupied the other most important ones. I sat between Maria Luisa and the Countess of Lisburne. After dinner, the men, instead of spending a half

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We had a few people for drinks at the residence tonight. Our guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Byington
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Witherby
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Mayer
Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Pierson
Mr. and Mrs. William King
Mr. and Mrs. John Youle
Mr. Alfred Wells

November 5, 1965 - Friday

Georgia Sitwell called me this morning, to tell us that her husband Sashy had undergone a serious operation last Tuesday, and was in Northampton Hospital. She said he was progressing satisfactorily, but it was by no means certain he would not have to have another equally massive operation.

We had a lunch at home for the following:

Lady Jellicoe
Mr. Charles Francis Adams (Boston industrialist)
Princess Pema of Sikkim (sister-in-law of Princess Hope)
Mr. Fritz Molden (Austrian publisher)
Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn (British Postmaster General)
Mr. and Mrs. Marquis Childs (Columnist)
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Bessie (Publisher)
Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Pierson (Lawyer, Alexandria, Louisiana)
Mrs. Polk Guest
Mr. Paul Mellon
Mrs. Oates Leiter
Mr. and Mrs. Elim O'Shaughnessy
Mr. Jim Fordyce (Mary Lasker's nephew)

The Wedgwood Benns are an attractive couple. She is an American from Cincinnati. She spoke of how odd her [redacted] conventional friends there considered what they call her "left wing" views.

E and I went this afternoon to the reception at the Soviet Embassy celebrating the "48th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution". Afterwards, we left from Euston Station for Easton Neston.

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The Soviet Embassy National Day parties always are the largest in London, and Ambassador Soldatov is an especially cordial host. He sent one of his staff in search of us; we were extricated from the teeming multitude and led to a side room, where many members of the Government and of the Diplomatic Corps, including our honorary paragon Nubar Gulbenkian, had gathered. Michael Stewart and his wife were there, as well as Ted Heath from the Opposition, and an assortment of parliamentarians and officials. We had quite a talk with the attractive Finnish Ambassador, Leo Tuominen, and his wife, as well as with many others.

We caught a 7:55 train at Euston, and were at Easton Neston in time for a late dinner.

November 6, 1965 - Saturday

Kisty returned from America about two o'clock in the morning, but appeared at breakfast unfatigued.

This is the first time I have had an opportunity to shoot this season. There are said to be few partridges, but many pheasants. The syndicate this year is composed of General Pat Bradshaw, Colonel Ivo Reid, Colonel Alec Featherstonhaugh, Derek Lawson, and Tem Manning. Manning, over 80, is completely mobile, and a good shot. Colonel Tony Robarts always attends, but does not shoot with the syndicate, since he prefers to train his dogs for retrieving. They are a wonderfully jolly group. The 40 to 50 mile wind deflected the birds from their accustomed courses and made them difficult to drive. We killed 190 pheasants and a few hares and rabbits.

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November 7, 1965 - Sunday

Colonel Ruby Lancaster came over today for lunch; John Fleming, the famous book dealer, who took over Dr. Rosenbach's business, motored down from London for lunch.

E and I left this afternoon, and were back at Winfield House by tea-time.

The casual, friendly way in which this syndicate's operations are conducted makes it particularly agreeable to be with the members. They are all careful shots, and seemingly lacking in any competitive jealousy.

November 8, 1965 - Monday

Bob Thayer came to see me this morning. He has been on a swing around Europe on behalf of the Society of Friends.

After attending to office work, I went to a dinner tonight at the Savoy Hotel, given by Roy Thomson for Senator Javits.

I sat next to Roy, who told me he was in the process of buying two more newspapers. He said this as casually as if he were buying packages of cigarettes. Javits made an interesting speech. His audience was a mixed one of prominent men in the City, diplomats, newspaper correspondents, publishers, civil servants, and Members of Parliament. His principal emphasis was on the importance of Great Britain playing a major part in European affairs. He stated he was talking as a Republican Senator, and none of his views represented policies of the Administration. Since many of his suggestions were at variance with present British Government feeling on the subject of EEC and other matters, Douglas Jay (President of the Board of Trade), who responded on behalf of the guests, was in the delicate position of not being able to voice assent to the Senator's proposals. I thought he was skillful in drawing himself out of this difficulty.

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It was an enjoyable occasion. Javits is an accomplished man, and I believe a fearless and independent politician in relation to world affairs. He was greatly pleased with the election of John Lindsay, and considers himself responsible in considerable measure for the candidate's success.

November 9, 1965 - Tuesday

E and I left this morning, she in long evening clothes, and I in white tie and decorations, as if dressed for a formal dinner, for the Opening of Parliament. We were told to be at the Peers' Entrance, Old Palace Yard, not later than 10:35 a.m., since the doors would be closed at 10:45 precisely.

There was the usual order of proceedings, with the customary attendants in picturesque uniforms, and with their traditional designations, such as The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, The Sword of State, The Cap of Maintenance, Woman of the Bedchamber, Lady of the Bedchamber, and the rest. I sat squashed between the Burmese and [redacted]ran Ambassadors. On the other side of the latter was the Soviet Ambassador, Soldatov, with whom I had an exchange on the manner in which pheasants are shot in England compared with the pursuit of partridges in Northern Russia.

With the new accessions, the Ambassadors overflow the benches allotted to them, so a few were relegated to the Galleries. The High Commissioners have two small elevated boxes near the entrance to the House of Lords.

The Queen was of course on time, with a long train carried by scarlet coated pages in black shorts and white stockings. She spoke to the Lords, then asked for the Members of the House of Commons to be admitted. After the cellars had been searched for gunpowder, the Cabinet, some of the Opposition leaders and others came in from the Commons side and stood during the ceremony.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 9

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order:—

THE IRISH STATE COACH
(Six Grey Horses)

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

FIRST CARRIAGE
(Glass Coach with Two Bay Horses)
The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire
(Mistress of the Robes)
The Countess of Leicester
(Lady of the Bedchamber)
The Duke of Beaufort
(Master of the Horse)
Colonel the Duke of Westminster
(Lord Steward)

SECOND CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
The Hon. Mary Morrison
(Woman of the Bedchamber)
Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma
(Gold Stick in Waiting)
Admiral Sir John Edelsten
(Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom)
The Earl of Westmorland
(Lord in Waiting)

THIRD CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Michael Adeane
(Private Secretary)
Brigadier the Lord Tryon
(Keeper of the Privy Purse)
Mr. Sydney Irving, M.P.
(Treasurer of the Household)
Mr. Charles Grey, M.P.
(Comptroller of the Household)

FOURTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Colonel D. J. St. M. Tabor, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)
(Silver Stick in Waiting)
Colonel M. J. P. O'Cock
(Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)
Captain Charles Howard
(Equerry in Waiting)
Mr. James Orr
(Private Secretary to The Duke of Edinburgh)

MOTOR CAR
Lieutenant-Colonel John Miller
(Crown Equerry)

The Procession left the Palace at 11.5 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, with Standards, under the command of Major J. N. P. Watson, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).

The Queen's Guard of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, with The Queen's Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major D. C. Prior, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace and received Her Majesty and His Royal Highness with a Royal Salute.

The route of the Procession was lined by troops of the Brigade of Guards.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with The Queen's Company Colour, the Royal Standard of the Regiment, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major the Hon. D. H. Brassey, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster and a dismounted party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry was stationed at Victoria Tower, House of Lords, under the command of Captain W. T. V. Loyd, The Life Guards.

A Salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major R. W. Scott, upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery by the 1st Field Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (R.H.A.), under the command of Major D. S. Walker at 12 noon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Penn (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office) conveyed the Imperial State Crown to the House of Lords in one of The Queen's Carriages escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. D. Johnston (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office) and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt (Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State) were in attendance.

Mr. Edward Hay, Lord Scrymgeour, Mr. Richard Ford and Mr. Christopher Tennant (Pages of Honour to The Queen) were in attendance.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of the Lord Shepherd (the Captain), was on duty in the Prince's Chamber.

Major-General William Fox-Pitt (the Lieutenant), Brigadier Sir Henry Floyd, Bt. (the Standard Bearer), Colonel Sir Robert Gooch, Bt. (the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant) and Major-General Arthur Chater (the Harbinger) were on duty with the Corps.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the House of Lords, under the command of the Lord Bowles (the Captain).

Major-General Sir Allan Adair, Bt. (the Lieutenant), Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Turner, V.C. (the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Brigadier William Carr (the Ensign) and Lieutenant-Colonel John Hornung (the Exon) were also on duty.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness returned to the Palace at 12.15 o'clock and were received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and the Master of the Household.

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The Queen's Speech was short, dealing with legislation [redacted] to be submitted; there was no mention of steel nationalization. Everything was over by noon, and we went on to a sherry party at the Speaker's residence. The Speaker, Mr. King, a Labour MP, and his wife were most friendly, and circulated amongst the 40 or 50 guests. He told me he was [redacted] anxious to go to the United States some time when Parliament was not in session. I shall take this up; I am sure he would be popular there.

Barbie and Herbert Agar lunched with us. They are jubilant over Billy Wallace's marriage to the Inchyra daughter.

The Congolese Ambassador, Joseph Kabemba, came to see me this afternoon. He has been here for some time as Charge d'Affaires, and has lately presented his credentials as Ambassador. He is a professional diplomat, friendly and talkative. He is supposed to have been close to Tshombe, but I could elicit from him no information about Tshombe's political future.

We dined tonight with Anne Fleming at 16 Victoria Square. As always there, it was a lively evening. Beryl and Reggie Maudling came [redacted] in for drinks, but left before dinner. Those who remained were Noel and Lady Annan, Tom Stacey, the Devonshires, Peter Wilson, and another couple. Politics, travel, sport, literature, were covered in hours of gay conversation. About 11:00 o'clock Woodrow Wyatt appeared, as well as a group of young people who immediately plunged into the verbal fray.

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November 10, 1965 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Immediately afterwards four new FSO's in the Consular Section were brought in to see me. One of them was a Russian language scholar, another had been specializing in Chinese. I thought they would have little opportunity in their Consular work to practice their languages, but one of them said he had already had considerable conversation with two Chinese applicants.

I lunched at the Connaught Hotel as the guest of Bill Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News, who was entertaining George Young, head of the Field Enterprises in Chicago. Young told me that Marshall Field's recent death would not, for many years, disturb the present management of the Enterprises. Field had been in bad health for some time, but his heart failure was entirely unexpected. The others there were Charles Collingwood of CBS, Elie Abel of NBC, Murray Gart of Time-Life, Anthony Lewis of the New York Times, and Seymour Freidin of the New York Herald Tribune. It was almost the best lunch I have had in London. We started with smoked salmon, and then each had a whole roast grouse, with excellent Moselle and a palatable 1960 Ch. Palmer.

This afternoon Admiral Moorer of CINCLANT and SACLANT, based at Norfolk, came to see me. We talked about NATO strategy, nuclear sharing, and the other matters he will take up at the Paris meetings with McNamara and other Defense Ministers on November 27.

Jean Lambert called on me. The failure of the Canadian Acceptance Corporation, in which a Lambert controlled enterprise (Great Northern Capital Co.) had a majority interest, has financially embarrassed the Lambert group. Their losses, direct and indirect, may amount to 8 or 10 million dollars. He thinks that, given time, his partnership assets should be sufficient to meet any partnership liabilities. It is a distressing case, for Great Northern Capital's interest was entirely in the form of a stock participation.

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E and I went to a reception at the Swedish Embassy, 27 Portland Place, this evening for the presentation of a gift from the Diplomatic Corps to the Dugald Malcolms. Dugald is retiring after many years as Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, in which capacity he has endeared himself to the Ambassadors and their wives.

The ceremony at the Swedish Embassy for the Dugald Malcolms must have been gratifying to them. There was an outpouring of diplomats, officials, and others who had been connected with them officially, including three former British Foreign Ministers, Selwyn Lloyd, Alec Home, and Rab Butler.

The Doyen Hagglof made a graceful speech, and, in conclusion, presented to them on behalf of the Corps two Tang potteries. Dugald responded emotionally and well.

From there we went on to the Hilton Hotel for the 190th Birthday Ball of the United States Marine Corps, given by the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers stationed in London.

I have never been to a better arranged dinner and dance. The guests were received by Sergeant Major and Mrs. G. A. Mulholland, E and myself, in the long gallery next the Ball Room, where we dined.

The Third Air Force supplied the Band, the Corps of Drums of the Portsmouth Group of Royal Marines, a resplendent scarleted lot of drummers and buglers, furnished martial music. Even the food was superior to ordinary banqueting fare--chilled melon, fisherman's pie, and roast sirloin of beef.

There were, after dinner, ruffles and flourishes for me as guest of honor, the two national anthems, a speech by myself, the cake cutting ceremony, then dancing.

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I proceeded about 11 p.m. to the Livery Hall at Guildhall for the dance given there by our Marine Corps officers, at which Royal Marine Officers and their wives were guests.

It was a late night.

November 11, 1965 - Thursday

Veterans Day, a holiday at the Embassy. Also, Audrey's birthday--I cabled her.

Southern Rhodesia announced this mornings its expected Unilateral Declaration of Independence. This unfortunate, fateful step will cause myriad complications. The British Government at once demanded an emergency UN Security Council meeting; Michael Stewart will fly to New York this afternoon. Rhodesia will be declared to be in a state of rebellion, and the action of its government treasonable. Strong measures, such as freezing of deposits, withdrawal of British officials, and many other drastic penalties will be immediately effective.

Prime Minister Wilson had done everything possible to avert this disaster, and will have bi-partisan support in the Parliament for his decisions. There is no intention of sending British troops to enforce sanctions, or for other reasons, despite the demands of most African countries. Fratricidal strife would be the result if soldiers were sent; it is believed many officers would resign, and even mutiny would be feared, if the Government determined on such a course.

Phil Kaiser came to the house. He has been kept thoroughly briefed by his many friends in the Labour Government on the Rhodesian affair; this has proved of great value.

E and I left at 2 p.m. on Pan American for Washington. We had a smooth crossing of eight hours.

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We are staying in the John Sherman Coopers' Georgetown house at 1900 N Street. Lorraine and John are in Kentucky, but will return on Monday. Meanwhile, we are being ministered to and coddled by their genial and solicitous Latin American servants.

Tonight's papers carry the news of Harry Byrd's resignation from the Senate. He has served in it 33 years, longer than any other Virginian. His present term still has five years to run. He stated he felt indisposed to continue in office, since painful arthritis made it difficult for him to carry on. Governor Harrison is said to intend to name Harry Byrd Jr. to fill the vacancy.

I have been on affectionate terms with Harry Byrd for over 25 years; though I have disagreed strongly with many of his views, especially on civil rights, I have entire respect for his integrity of character. He is an especially attractive individual in his social relationships, and one of the best farmers (especially in apple culture) of our time. His lifelong campaign for economy in state and federal government expenditures has often seemed ineffective, but as Chairman of the Senate Finance and other Committees he has probably had more influence than any other Senator in imposing restraints on excessive public extravagance.

November 12, 1965 - Friday

A luxurious sleep at the Coopers. At the Department, I talked to John Leddy and Bob Schaetzel. Lunched at the Metropolitan. Saw George Ball this afternoon. He [redacted] yesterday in Texas with McNamara, Mac Bundy and Dean Rusk. On nuclear sharing, the President said the Germans were entitled to have a participation in a collectivity owning nuclear hadware. He told Ball and McNamara, during their London visit on November 26, to explore this matter with the British.

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Erhard has changed his dates for coming to Washington; he is now expected on December 3rd and 4th.

I spent an hour with Dean Rusk this afternoon. He is leaving tomorrow or Sunday for South America. I always enjoy talking to him. He is a fine man, with a judicious temperament. His conversation is clear, direct, without discursive frills. The tempo of his official life would have destroyed the health of any one less philosophical and sturdy. He said he was physically tired, and found he no longer "bounced back quickly" from the strain of long hours.

He thinks our affairs in South Vietnam are continuing to improve, as is the morale of the South Vietnamese, but there is no indication of Hanoi preparing to agree to a conference.

Dean has learned of an article by Eric Severeid to be published Monday in LOOK, reporting an interview with Adlai Stevenson a day or two prior to his death. It was believed that Adlai considered this an off the record conversation. It represents Stevenson as expressing his discontent with his job, with Rusk, the President, McNamara, the State Department, the Santo Domingo policy, and his intention of resigning as Ambassador to the UN. Rusk considers it will have a harmful effect, but it is too late to try to stop or alter the article, since it has already been printed. I told Dean of Adlai's long talks with Bill Benton, as related in part to me by Benton, on the same subjects, but in an opposite vein. I suggested he call Benton in New York. This he did, and Bill volunteered to loose a counterblast against Severeid.

In connection with this matter, Dean referred to the attack on him by Arthur Schlesinger, in the Kennedy book. He said he could not deny sitting in Cabinet meetings like a silent Buddha whenever Schlesinger was there, for he knew whatever he said would be repeated by Arthur at Georgetown dinners.

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He is finding Bill Fulbright's criticisms of some of our foreign policies vexatious and erratic.

E and I dined tonight at the Joe Alsops in company with Mac and Chris Herter. Poor Chris, already badly crippled, now suffers also from emphysema. He is a gallant, charming man. Joe gave a glowing account of young David's success in the oral interview for admittance to Harvard. He was placed in grade A, and Billy Patten in B, so the two boys have good prospects of going to Cambridge next autumn. Joe takes an intense, affectionate and helpful interest in the careers of all his young relatives and their friends.

November 13, 1965 - Saturday

Rainy. Temperature about 55°.

E and I lunched at Kay Graham's. It was a happy interlude in the day. Kay seems on top of the world, and of her vast publishing interests--a remarkable, attractive woman.

The sun came out this afternoon. We all walked up M Street, bought masks and other disguises for the Harrimans' party tonight to celebrate Averell's birthday. The guests have been asked to make themselves unrecognizable.

Went to 1411 34th Street to abstract oddments.

The Harriman dinner was a signal success. E wore a birdwatcher's costume, I was anonymous behind a sort of Santa Claus false face and white beard, crowned with a shiny celluloid hat. This get-up did not permit me to smoke, drink, or eat, so I shortly doffed it.

Some of the masquerade was splendid. Marie Harriman dressed as a man with a pencil thin moustache, Averell as a Saudi Arabian chieftain. Perhaps the best, in view of his violent feelings about Vietnam, was Joe Alsop's. Wearing a wig,

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he bore a double placard with large lettering exhorting Americans to get out of Vietnam, "Stop Bundy's and McNamara's War."

There must have been at least fifty people. Bill Moyers proposed Averell's health. I made a speech explaining I was the only person there who had worked for Averell when he was a private banker. I described how I first encountered him when we played leapfrog at Reggie Waterbury's apartment in Rome over the bent body of Prince Potenziani, Governor of Rome.

Bill Moyers told me he wanted to talk to me next week about European affairs; it seems the President has asked him to make recommendations. Bob McNamara said he would like to meet George Ball and myself before I return to London, to discuss how they should approach Harold Wilson on nuclear sharing when they see him on November 26.

Bob has made plans for a large additional build-up of our forces in Vietnam. The rumor was circulating amongst the guests that Mac Bundy, who was present, had decided to accept the Presidency of the Ford Foundation. I told Bob of my conversation with Jack McCloy on the successorship to Heald. It was evident McNamara would have liked the position, which I suppose had been offered to him, but felt he could make no commitment in view of the indefinite nature of the war in South East Asia. He thought Bundy would accept it, and applauded the choice. McNamara is, to my mind, one of the most admirable men I have ever met.

It is pleasant to hear the universal sympathy over President Eisenhower's illness. There seems good promise of his recovering almost completely from his recent heart attack.

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November 14, 1965 - Sunday

Beautiful autumn day. Paul and Bunny Mellon sent a car to take us out to Upperville for lunch with them. Page Cross was there. I went with Paul to see his collections in the large brick house where he once lived. I was amazed by the extent of his acquisitions of books, prints, drawings, paintings, and sculpture, the last of which included a small room full of Degas' wax figures. The building, air conditioned, humidified, and burglar-protected, is already overflowing with books and prints. There will not be room to hang more than a fraction of his English pictures.

He rightly feels the objects should be kept together so that one can visualize or study the whole range of art expression, especially British, from 1700 to about 1850. It is a stupendous achievement to have gathered together works of such high quality.

He has made no decision as to where these things will finally be permanently displayed. It would not surprise me if he built a museum for them in Washington.

Bunnie took us to see her fantastic garden and greenhouses, done with her characteristic taste for perfection without ostentation. Her collection of flower books is superlative.

The Mellons and Page flew up to Connecticut to see Paul's mother, who is ailing; we motored back to Washington.

I called on Joe Alsop. He said he would like to give up his newspaper column, but hesitated to do so because he would forfeit much in pay and expense accounts. He thought Washington was no place to live if one were not actively engaged in political life or reporting. Personally, he prefers New York to any other city, but fears he could not afford to live there comfortably. Perhaps, he mused, London might be the best bet for him.

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E, Joe and I went on to see Alice Longworth. On Sundays, she gets up at three o'clock in the afternoon and eats Brunch. She had me measure a narwhal tusk given to her father; I covet this magnificent, unmarred seven foot four inch specimen. Alice's conversation is a treat. She said to one of her younger friend's a while ago, in connection with her having been somewhat flustered by drink: "The trouble with you, dear girl, is that you don't seem to realize there is alcohol in champagne."

Speaking of wine, we had a splendid 1953 Ch. Cheval Blanc at the Mellons.

November 15, 1965 - Monday

To the office. Called this morning on Mac Bundy at the White House. I urged him to accept the Presidency of the Ford Foundation, which would give full scope to his extraordinary abilities. I believe he will take this position unless LBJ vehemently objects. I expressed my views about the probable British stance on nuclear sharing.

E and I went to Andrews Field this afternoon to meet Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, coming from Tucson on a Presidential jet. In spite of their arduous schedule, the royal couple looked fit, happy, and rested. They drove off in a cavalcade to the British Embassy with the prospect facing them of a reception given jointly by the Women's National Press Club and the National Press Club.

Lorraine Cooper came back from Kentucky this evening. She had made a speech today to an audience of a thousand, mostly women, and been presented with a silver cup. [redacted] and Lily Guest Her pretty niece Lorraine came to welcome her home.

We dined Kay Halle at the Metropolitan Club.

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November 16, 1965 - Tuesday

The storm raged yesterday evening and this morning over Severeid's LOOK article. McNamara has denounced the part concerning him as entirely false.

E and I lunched at the British Embassy. The Princess and Lord Snowdon returned there after laying a wreath on President Kennedy's grave in Arlington Cemetery, and after visits to Mount Vernon, the Jefferson Memorial, the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial.

The guests at lunch were:

Americans: Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Secretary Fowler, Acting Secretary and Mrs. Ball, Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce, Ambassador and Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Robert McNamara, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.

British: HRH The Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon, Ambassador and Lady Dean, Major Legh, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Stewart, Admiral Sir Nigel and Lady Henderson, Mr. John Killick, Mr. Richard Faber.

I sat between Lady Dean and Lady Elizabeth Cavendish. An enjoyable lunch. Snowdon always gay. He and E cackling over his visit to the zoo; she inquiring whether the albino tigress did not have the same aquamarine eyes as Princess M.

To Dr. Chase this afternoon for dental inspection.

Snowdon talked about being poisoned by drinking whiskey with oysters at his family's place in Galway. I told him the same idea was entertained in Baltimore--whiskey is supposed to congeal oysters. It has never happened to me.

John Cooper could not come back today from Kentucky. Lorraine was interesting about Senatorial life, and its unremitting pressures from constituents. John has been elected four times, and will come up again next year at the age of 65. Every one predicts an easy victory for him. He is, however, fatigued, and finding

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his work repetitious. Both he and Lorraine were immensely happy during their Embassy stay in India; I rather suspect he might be tempted to abandon the Senate if the President were to offer him Rome.

We had a delightful dinner with Lorraine; she is invariably gay, sweet, hospitable and amusing.

November 17, 1965 - Wednesday

Cold, brisk, northerly wind. Met Adrian Fisher at State for a talk on disarmament and nonproliferation pacts. I find the explanation of various draft proposals [redacted] confusing. Had an appointment with Bill Moyers at the White House, but it was cancelled at the last moment. I solaced myself by taking a drink with Joe Harsch, then went to the White House to see the President. Francis Bator accompanied me.

The President was well tanned, but thin. His handshake, once firm as steel, was listless. He said he had slept more fitfully the past two nights than at any time since his operation. He appears to be in need of further rest. His mental alertness is unimpaired. We talked lengthily about the German and British views on nuclear sharing. We do not really know what they are, or rather what might be agreed upon after negotiation. The President is suspending decision on American policy until Erhard has presented his case, and until exploratory talks have been had with Wilson. I told him Wilson was no longer under any strong domestic pressure to dispose of the independent nuclear deterrent; in fact, the weight of public opinion was presently to the contrary.

The President was irritated by the request made today by the PM for them to meet on December 17. He said he was tired of Wilson trying to commit him to such meetings through newspaper leaks. I suggested he might ask the PM to come down to the ranch.

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He inquired whether the British newspapers were as anti-American as ever. I said on the whole they were, had been so since the war, and were likely to continue to be, but believed we paid far too much attention to their criticisms. In response to a question about Santo Domingo I said the British in recent years had displayed little interest in Latin American affairs, and did not follow closely the Dominican situation. I reminded him of the solid, non-partisan backing given by the Government and Parliament on Vietnam. He asked about Southern Rhodesia. I said the PM had to date handled this difficult affair well, and was, in my opinion, entirely correct in not sending British troops there.

He thought the most likely demand by the Germans would be participation in a nuclear hardware organization.

We talked about alternatives to nuclear hardware. The important thing was to get the British to divest themselves of their own, at least West of Suez; they would then be non-nuclear in the sense the Germans are. This could be done by a buy-out through a collectivity, or even by the US absorbing their submarines. We toyed a bit with this latter idea.

The President said some people [redacted] advised him to withdraw our troops and installations from France before de Gaulle demanded such action. What did I think of the suggestion? I replied it seemed to me most injudicious.

He passed on to Vietnam, saying Senator Russell wished him to mine the harbor at Haiphong. He denounced the Severeid article on Stevenson, terming those who retailed gossip about deceased persons contemptible. He said Adlai was a tired, frustrated man. He had asked the President to make him Secretary of State; Johnson [redacted] answered that Rusk was at the top of his totem pole and he wanted to keep him there as long as he was in the White House. He then spoke

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admiringly of Dean's abilities, and thought it disgraceful that Schlesinger [redacted] recorded what President Kennedy was alleged to have said about him.

He told me he hoped to have Evangeline at his table tonight, and was struggling with protocol to arrange it.

I enjoyed my visit, but am disturbed by his temporary lack of physical resilience.

John Cooper returned today from Kentucky. We had time for a chat before the four of us set out to dine at the White House.

The President and Mrs. Johnson [redacted] invited about 160 guests for dinner in honor of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon. About twenty of us were asked to meet the couple and to drink upstairs in the beautiful oval room. Afterwards, preceded by banners, the President and his foreign guests went down to receive the other invitees. A scarlet coated band played, to be succeeded during dinner by a stringed orchestra. Finally, for dancing, Peter Duchin and his orchestra performed.

I sat between Mary Lasker and Mrs. Connolly, the attractive wife of the Governor of Texas.

After an excellent dinner, we went to the ballroom, where many small tables were available.

Lorraine, E, John and I left about midnight. The President was still performing indefatigably on the floor. [redacted]

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November 18, 1965 - Thursday

Met Bob McNamara, George Ball, John Leddy, and Alexis Johnson at ten this morning to discuss several problems, including, of course, nuclear sharing.

Lunched with John Walker. He and Paul Mellon are concerned by the way Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian is trying to usurp authority over the National Gallery. These two temperate men are irritated, almost incensed, by Ripley's pretensions. Although the Smithsonian titularly has the Gallery and other museums under its jurisdiction, the National's Trustees, Officers, Budget, Endowment, Administration, are entirely independent.

Went to the Coopers', packed, left with E for Dulles Field at 5:15 p.m.

November 19, 1965 - Friday

Our plane took off at seven. Six hours later, the Captain announced fog at London Airport, and said we would land at Shannon, where we remained four hours. At least we had a tremendous Irish breakfast, except no whiskey in our coffee. Saw Raymond Guest there--[redacted] just arrived from New York.

We reached Heathrow about noon. Not having slept for twenty-four hours, I felt beaten up, but rallied sufficiently to take an afternoon train to Easton Neston. Kisty had staying there Lady McEwen, Cecilia and Alexander McEwen, Diana Cooper.

November 20, 1965 - Saturday

Ten hours in bed quite restored me. We went shooting with the all star cast of Colonels at 9:30. It was bitter cold and rainy; the pheasants naturally preferred running to flying. We sallied out again after lunch, but toward three the head keeper asked us to discontinue. The bag was about 100 pheasants, 4 woodcock, a few pigeons, hares and rabbits. Alexander, like his brother Rory, is a fine shot.

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Dinner conversation tonight was [redacted] gay and informative, [redacted]

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November 21, 1965 - Sunday

Cold, rainy. Returned to London after lunch. Carmen Esnault-Pelterie, Colette and Robert Gerard, are staying with us. Tonight, we had for dinner with them Sir James and Lady Bowker, Peter Quennell, Fleur and Tom Meyer. [redacted] A completely enjoyable evening. There is nothing like the mixture of a few French people into any gathering to stimulate conversation.

November 22, 1965 - Monday

Back at the office. E came to lunch, and we dealt with an accumulation of invitations and domestic matters.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for the following:

M. and Madame Robert Gérard (French Industrialist)
Duchess of Buccleuch
Mr. Felix Kelly (Artist)
Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Mizner (Cornell University)
Mrs. Jiminez
Miss Stephanie Vandenburg (Hollander)
Mrs. Berenson (French)
Mr. Charles Harding (English Art Gallery)
Madame Esnault-Pelterie (French)
Mr. Philip Wilson (Antiques Writer)
Prince Ghyka (Rumanian architect)
Mr. Wells

November 23, 1965 - Tuesday

The Ambassador of Vietnam, Vu Van Mau, came in this morning to say good-bye. He has resigned and applied to the Government in Saigon to return to his professorship. He indicated the possibility of his receiving an unfavorable response to this request, since the present authorities are all military men and he has always been a proponent of civilian rule in South Vietnam. I think he is intelligent, but would not suppose he would be forceful enough if, as has sometimes been suggested, he were made Chief of State.

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I was asked to lunch today at the 21 Club by the High Commissioner of British Guiana, to meet his Prime Minister Burnham, and the Deputy Prime Minister d'Aguiar. The Prime Minister, a Negro, is impressive in appearance, jovial in manner. He is fully satisfied with the arrangements made here with the British Government for BG to be given independence next year. He has also been negotiating with us for a new base agreement covering the air field near Georgetown. We reached an accord with him on all except one point. This concerns the duration of the agreement.

d'Aguiar is either Portuguese or of Portuguese extraction. He is said to have a considerable private fortune, but his Portuguese wife is reputed to be color conscious and unpopular at home. The Attorney General, a Hindu, was also there; I thought him especially intelligent. Two English civil servants, both Knights, who seemed to have a close association with the BG Government, were the other guests. One of them [redacted] served for years in various African countries. He said he thought a part of the plateau land in Abyssinia was the most desirable African territory, with the [redacted] exception of South Africa, in which one might live.

This group seemed moderately confident of being able to restore order in BG, although the Government is still fiercely opposed by Dr. Jagan, whose Indian followers outnumber the Negroes.

Our own Government, no matter what policies we follow, always seems to come under criticism. I received today the following letter, illustrative of this observation:

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" Your Excellency:

I have spent a lot of time advocating Anglo American harmony. Indeed I was instrumental in suggesting you be invited to the Chatham Dining Club to discuss the matter. I am on the committee of that. You did it very well.

The action of the President over Rhodesia and the sugar is so repellent that I shall no longer be interested in pursuing closer relations with so unchristian, petty-minded and stupid a race.

It may interest you to know that there is assembled here a weekend party of 10 people*, whose good opinion it is conceivable you would value, whose anger is greater than mine.

Yours faithfully,

Neil Hughes-Onslow

* not all of whom favour UDI "

Tonight we had dinner at home with our French guests, [redacted] then went on to an evening party at the French Embassy. These parties given by the de Courcels are extremely pleasant. One can come either in formal or informal dress. This makes it possible for members of the House of Commons to stop by even during the course of debates. There was a mixture of politicians of all parties, social and artistic personalities, and a wide representation from the Diplomatic Corps. One room has small tables where a buffet supper is served. There were two bars, no music, but much conversation.

November 24, 1965 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. The High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. W. Andrew Rose, an accomplished man with a long record of service in Trinidad and Tobago, both in Government and private employment, came to see me. He is about 50 years old, and a Negro. I have seldom met any one more eloquent

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in conversation. He was severe on the subject of the British Government not intervening militarily in Southern Rhodesia. He did not think the reaction of the British people would be adverse to such an operation. In this I feel he is greatly mistaken. His view, however, had a certain logic; he asked how it was possible to treat a government as having committed an act of treason without taking the necessary steps to correct the situation. He felt in the absence of such an operation the British would lose influence in African and Asian countries; this in turn would impair the strength of the Commonwealth, which he termed the most sophisticated association of nations in the world, far superior in political influence to the United Nations.

Since his own two constituencies are small in population and lacking in financial resources, they have decided not to have large diplomatic representation abroad. Consequently he spends much of his time on the Continent, to observe such matters as the operations of the Common Market Commission in Brussels, and the Disarmament Commission in Geneva. He believes that the adoption of British parliamentary methods by African States will not be successful, since these nations are mostly accustomed to tribalism, and it will take a long time to adapt their political procedures to those prevailing in the United Kingdom.

Lt. Gen. William Quin, Commander in Chief of our 7th Army at Stuttgart, came to see me. He is an old friend; during the war when he was a Colonel he was more helpful than any other regular Army officer I remember in fostering close connections between his units and those attached to them by the OSS. He thinks the 7th Army as now constituted is the single most powerful military fighting unit that exists.

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We have been plagued lately by a domestic matter. Our Russian Chef's son André, who served for us as a kitchen boy for some years, went off some months ago to Italy, to attempt an operatic career. He has always been somewhat unstable in temperment, and is said to have had a nervous breakdown in Italy. His father was obliged to go there and fetch him back. He is now living in the house, and presumably taking psychiatric treatment. Some of the servants are terrified lest he become violent and attack them. If we do not continue to give him lodging the Chef will probably leave us, but I feel after consultation with our Security people we must be rid of him as far as his remaining at Regents Park is concerned. I propose to pay him a sum sufficient to establish him in lodgings elsewhere.

This evening we went to the Queen's Evening Reception at Buckingham Palace. We were on station about 9:00 o'clock. I presented to the Queen and other members of the Royal party Admiral and Mrs. Thach, and General and Mrs. Hardy.

We have progressively cut down the US attendance on these occasions, and have now brought it within a reasonable compass. The others there were:

Minister and Mrs. Philip Kaiser
Mr. and Mrs. William Brubeck (Counsellor for Political Affairs
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cowles (Counsellor for Consular Affairs)
Mr. and Mrs. Findley Burns (Counsellor for Administration)
Mr. and Mrs. George Newman (Counsellor for Politico-Military Affairs)
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hall (Counsellor for Commercial Affairs)
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. James O'Grady (Naval Attache)
Col. and Mrs. Ralph Michaelis (Air Attache)
Mr. Wells

After our part of the ceremony was over we circulated as usual in the long gallery crowded with diplomats and court attendants. The Queen and her entourage do not finish their tour until midnight, but the members of each delegation, after inspection by her, are free to leave when they wish.

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November 25, 1965 - Thursday

Thanksgiving Day. I went out this morning to meet Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon at Heathrow. They arrived during a hearty rainfall, but despite their overnight trip from Bermuda, looked fresh and joyful. They said the trip to the United States had been "perfect".

We ate the first turkey of the season at home, in company with these guests:

Lady Diana Cooper
Sir Frederick Ashton (Choreographer)
Lady Waverley
Mr. Alastair Forbes (Journalist)
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Angus Menzies (Decorator)

Paul Mellon's picture of Woolaton Hall arrived this afternoon, so a considerable time was spent in admiring and hanging it.

I went out shopping, to buy a birthday present for E, to be given her on Saturday, November 27. I also purchased 15 cases of wine. Our stock of white Burgundies and Moselles is almost exhausted.

We dined tonight as guests of the American Society at the Dorchester. I am the honorary Chairman, charged with the duty of offering toasts to "The Queen", "The President" and to "The Day We Celebrate". In addition, I read the Thanksgiving Day proclamation and throw in, if so inclined, a few extraneous remarks The professional toastmaster advised me that on four preceding occasions I had become so carried away by my own words that I had neglected to offer the concluding toast until reminded of it. Although this time I thought I had it firmly in mind, I forgot it again, to the now familiar amusement of the audience.

Laurence Bergquist, his wife, Lord and Lady Sherfield, E and myself, stood in line for about 45 minutes to receive the guests. Bergquist is Chairman of the American Society in London, and introduced Lord Sherfield, better known to most

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Americans as Sir Roger Mallins. He made an amusing speech, perfect for the occasion. I sat between Roger and Alice Sherfield. Alice is sweet, attractive, and always good company. Sir Harry Brittain was stamping around in great form. He will be 92 next month.

From there, we went on to Pamela Berry's, where Selwyn Lloyd, Ted Heath, Osbert Lancaster, several Members of Parliament of both parties, and others had congregated. Osbert told me he had done a savely anti-American cartoon for tomorrow's DAILY EXPRESS, because of becoming vexed over the sentimentality of "Hands Across the Ocean".

Heath said his recent conversation with President de Gaulle was exceptionally friendly in tone, but that nothing definite was said by the General regarding Britain joining Europe. Ted thought the Prime Minister would not call an early election, so he proposes to make an extended trip in January, which will include visits to Pakistan, India, and probably Egypt.

Went to bed about 1:30, which has been my usual hour every night this week.

November 26, 1965 - Friday

I left the house at 7:00 this morning, to meet Messrs. McNamara and Ball at the airport. After arriving home, the three of us spent an hour talking about the issues to be raised today by them with the British. A dozen or fifteen members of the Embassy and people, including John Leddy, who had made the trip with them, after restoring their spirits with numberless cups of coffee, joined the conversation.

We went off to an 11:30 appointment at the Foreign Office, where Michael Stewart and Denis Healey talked, chiefly on the subject of nuclear affairs. Healey had seen von Hassell, the German Minister of Defense, yesterday.

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Denis thinks there is not much steam in Germany behind MLF-ANF concepts. He would like 4 US, 4 UK Polaris, and an undefined mixed-manned bomber force, in the latter of which Germans would be included.

Healey feels consultation, beginning with the Special Committee, is important to get on with. Then, the next question is whether and how the Germans should have access to hardware. Healey thinks we ought not to press solutions on the Germans, but should elicit proposals from them.

Healey believes there is no public or governmental German pressure for status founded on partnership in a collectivity owning hardware.

There was considerable discussion about how to deal with the possibility of India insisting upon becoming a nuclear power. Ball thinks the Soviets would not enter into a guarantee with Western nations to protect India against aggression. Stewart does not believe this will necessarily always be the case.

Healey does not see Consultation as an alternative to hardware. Must go forward with consultation and decide later on hardware--for or against.

McNamara suggested we talk about the defense review.

Healey said they could not get down to definite decisions on the defense review before the end of the year. He wants Australia and New Zealand, especially the former, to play a much larger part in the South East Asia, Indian Ocean theatres, as well as, by implication, ourselves.

The Prime Minister will talk about the Defense Review when he meets the President on December 16. Thereafter, the Review will be continued at the working level.

From the Foreign Office, we went to lunch with the Prime Minister. In spite of his preoccupations over Southern Rhodesia, he seemed as imperturbable

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Had a haircut at Claridges, then returned to lunch with E and Virginia.

This is E's birthday--age undisclosed.

E, Letitia and I went this afternoon to the movies to see Lady L, produced by Peter Ustinov. Although the story is improbable, the film was the most amusing [redacted] I have seen for ages.

November 28, 1965 - Sunday

It has been cold and uncommonly windy for days. I talked on the telephone to Bill Brubeck yesterday and today about Rhodesia. There is nothing new this morning, except we are in conversation with the British, making an exploration of the possibilities of oil sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. This poses difficult problems for us, as well as for the British, since there will be dissent by a substantial number of Conservatives against such a measure.

E went to Paris this afternoon. Rowlie Cromer came to see me this evening. He is off to the United States tomorrow on one of his regular trips to talk to bankers in New York and officials in Washington. He says the present situation of sterling is satisfactory; there has been a considerable influx of funds. This augurs well, since at this time of the year there is ordinarily some pressure against the currency. He also believes that by undertaking necessary restrictions, the balance of payments can be brought into equalibrium in 1966. Nevertheless, he is dissatisfied with the operations of the [redacted] Price-Income Policy, and the lag in exports. As he explained,the present state of things could be drastically altered if the Rhodesian situation is fanned into flame. Cromer's approach to all these complicated problems is calm, yet imaginative. He is a blessing, somewhat disguised, to the British Government.

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November 29, 1965 - Monday

Went to see Dr. Hargreaves this morning, where I supplanted Geoffroy de Courcel in the dentist chair for tooth cleaning.

Lunched with Diana Phipps, always happy, at the Cafe Royal.

The Israeli Ambassador, Aharon Remez, paid me a courtesy call this afternoon. 46 years old, he studied at Harvard and Princeton. Both his first and second wives are American born. He served as a fighter pilot with the Royal Canadian Air Force throughout World War II, and from 1948 to 1951 was Director of Training and later Commander of the Israeli Air Force.

He thinks Nasser has lost face over the Yemen operation; consequently he feels Nasser may be tempted to engage in another foreign venture. He does not believe, however, the Arab world, torn by jealousies, is likely to unite under any one leadership for a long time to come. He hopes the Arab nations will address their attention to regional economic developments and cease their sable rattling.

Tonight I went to a white-tie Pilgrims dinner at the Savoy Hotel, in honor of George Woods, President of the International Bank. I sat between Christopher Chancellor, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Harald Peake, Chairman of Lloyds Bank. Christopher told me the Pilgrims have surplus cash on hand, amounting to £10,000, but have not decided how to use it. I think I may suggest they make a present each year to their guests of honor.

This is the first time that David Harlech, who replaced Lord Evershed as President, has been in the chair. He proposed a toast, and was supported by Lord Howick, better known to many present by his former name, Sir Evelyn Baring. George made a good speech on the subject of the developing countries and their need for assistance from more prosperous nations. Since the preliminaries of this affair go on from 7:15 to 7:45, the proceedings are not too protracted; those who wanted to leave got away about 10:15. E returned from Paris tonight.

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We dined tonight with Patsy Jellicoe at her house on Chapel Street. There must have been twenty or more people there, including Julian Amery, Fitzroy McLean, and a beautiful Belgian girl who is spending the winter at Patsy's. I sat next to Mrs. Rupert Nevill. She and her husband are great friends of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon. She spoke of the bad press reports by some papers about the American tour, especially criticisms of the as yet unknown amount of money Government spent upon it. I told her my own impression was that as far as my countrymen were concerned, the trip had been a great success, and excellent publicity for the British.

Mrs. Amery (Harold Macmillan's daughter) said that since Julian attacked Government policy over Suez, the police had insisted on stationing guards at their house, and also following them and their children on the streets. They received threatening letters, as well as telephone calls. She said this had happened before in connection with Cyprus.

We left early, since I thought I should prepare a telegram tonight on the subject of Southern Rhodesia. This I did, finally getting to bed about 1:30.

December 1, 1965 - Wednesday

Country team meeting this morning. I reported on the McNamara-Ball talks in London, and on Rhodesian developments. Admiral Sch ade told us some interesting things about the great increase in strength of Soviet naval vessels in the Mediterranean.

Scotty Reston came to see me. Sally and he arrived this morning from Washington, are leaving for Moscow this afternoon, and later will visit Saigon. He is--as I think he has consistently been--gloomy about our prospects in Vietnam.

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He thinks the present strong support at home for our policy there will diminish as casualties rise, either inducing greater demands for our withdrawal, or contrariwise, pressures to escalate it further, at least to the point of bombing Hanoi and Haiphong.

Desmond Gorges called on me. He is going to the United States in February with Patrick Litchfield, to do an article with photographs on the Metropolitan Museum in New York. They would also like to take some pictures in the Pentagon, and write an article with illustrative photographs on Fort Knox. I told him I thought arrangements could probably be made to carry out the first two of these undertakings, but doubted the possibility of their penetrating Fort Knox.

I lunched with John Loudon in his apartment at 37 Grosvenor Square. He has a few of his fine paintings there. We consumed an excellent bottle of 1953 Chateau Latour. I consulted him about the UN proposition for an oil embargo against Rhodesia. He does not think it practicable without a naval blockade.

The Netherlands Ambassador, Herman Van Roijen, came to see me this afternoon. I told him something of the conversations between Messrs. McNamara, Ball, and British officials.

Woodruff Wallner came to see me. His term of duty in Paris will be up in February or March, but he has no inkling of his assignment thereafter. He should have a mission. I have done everything I could about it, but there has been thus far an obstacle to such an appointment.

Henry Brandon called on me. The Sunday Times has asked him to prepare a long piece on the two last sterling crises.

We had a dinner tonight in the nature of a farewell for the Schwarzenbergs. Johannes has not publicly announced his expected transfer, but it seems understood

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he will leave here after an eleven-year stay to become Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican. He will find himself on familiar ground in Rome, for he was once Ambassador there. Also, they will be well situated to enjoy their house in Florence. He told me of the curious circumstance by which he went years ago to Rome instead of to London. His Government [redacted] asked for an agrément here. When Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, heard of it, he said he absolutely refused to have accredited to HMG a notorious Fascist like Prince Stahremberg. The Agrément was refused.

We had the following guests:

Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Schwarzenberg
Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Lord and Lady Cobbold (Lord Chamberlain)
Lord and Lady Egremont
Sir Nevile and Lady Bland (Foreign Office)
Lady Alexandra Metcalfe
Count and Countess Kinsky (Hungarian)
M. and Mme van der Kemp (Conservateur, Versailles)
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher James
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Canfield (ESSO)
Mr. John Loudon (Royal Dutch)
Mrs. Elliott
Mr. Wells

During the day I [redacted] sent off last night's telegram in these terms:

December 2, 1965 - Thursday

I was a guest of the British-American Parliamentary Group for lunch in the House of [redacted] Lords. Before that, the Speaker, Mr. King, [redacted] kindly invited me to take sherry with him in his office.

I have developed a fancy for Mr. King. He is a preacher, and has spent long periods in the United States, especially in Georgia. He is much interested in our Negro problem. He would like, during a recess of Parliament, to go to the United States and meet some of our political figures, with whom I am sure he would be extremely popular.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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EXDIS

From Bruce.

Pass to White House and Secretary McNamara.

The Southern Rhodesian problem is probably the most explosive political issue in Great Britain since the Suez adventure. For the measures thus far taken by the Government, non-partisan Parliamentary support has been forthcoming. There will, however, be sharp differences of opinion as further sanctions are applied.

But the external pressures are even greater than internal ones. The fulminations against British policy by the ineffable Nkrumah, the frustrated Nasser, and others of like kidney, can be tolerated, if they do not result in armed intervention by African or other nations in Rhodesian affairs. Nevertheless, there are also pressures for stronger British action from moderate African Commonwealth countries, and HMG is not insensitive to diatribes against it, denouncing the inability of a Government representing over fifty million people to master the rebellion of two hundred and ~~xxx~~ thirty thousand former white subjects of the Crown.

/ The Government

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The Government has already taken the decision to send RAF units to Zambia. It is probable that ground troops will also be stationed there, in the hope of forestalling, with Kaunda's consent, expeditionary forces from African nations.

Severer economic restrictions are to be applied. Optimists voice their hopes of a quote "quick kill" unquote. Pessimists fear Mau Mau and guerilla type activities in Rhodesia.

One fact is apparent. Smith and his cabinet associates, in choosing UDI, committed a major stupidity. They did a wrong thing, at a particularly wrong time. The white agriculturists in Rhodesia have behaved like comic country bumpkins. The results are highly dangerous.

HMG has naturally, under the circumstances, turned to the United States for assistance and endorsement of their policies, present and prospective. They would like to bring us into some form of sponsorship with them, and have us give full support financially and politically for their undertakings.

This Embassy has reported in detail on the progress of events in this crisis.

/I shall

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- 3 - Date:

I shall, therefore, confine myself to a personal, cautionary suggestion.

I hope we will, for at least a short period, moderate any sympathetic and generous impulses to participate fully in whatever remedial cures HMG prescribes in this case. We should examine deliberately all & propositions made to us in the light of our own national interests, recognizing that HMG bears the primary responsibility in the matter. Whatever is done will not placate aroused African passions. Therefore, it is doubly important not to engage in procedures which may be ineffective.

I shall not discuss what embargo decisions might be successfully applied; there are some whose merits are evident; others, like sanctions on petroleum and petroleum product shipments to Rhodesia, that would seem to require a naval blockade if they are to be enforced, are dubious.

No doubt some of our Crusaders are already buckling on their armor, ready to mount their neighing chargers. I hope their ardor will be restrained until our economists can give more study to this novel and complicated situation, and until our officials can calmly weigh the political

/ consequences

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- 4 - Date:

consequences of economic determinations. Before we leap, let us spy out the territory on which we will land.

This is not a counsel of negativism. I believe the greatest hope of bringing about an eventual settlement is to try, in time, to reopen negotiations with constructive and reasonable elements, now suppressed by a leadership which seems hell bent for ultimate disaster. Meanwhile, the door to settlement should be left ajar.

If it becomes necessary, as is probable, to resort to sterner expedients, let them be taken progressively, not all at once, so that the cord will be tightened, but can still be loosened if the sinner repents.

We should aid the British in their distress, but should not underwrite, without circumspection, whatever they propose. If our places were reversed, I dare say that, being a pragmatic people, they would adopt such an attitude.

GP-3.

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Jim Callaghan presided at the lunch. He introduced me in far too flattering terms, but I enjoyed trying to explain American policies to this group. I spoke of Vietnam and of our determination to remain there until some satisfactory settlement is reached; the future of NATO, including our contingency planning in case we have to remove American personnel and installations from France; non-proliferation agreement and nuclear sharing; the Common Market; India and Pakistan; Southern Rhodesia.

I repeated to them what I [redacted] said in the telegram yesterday about our considering the primary responsibility for Southern Rhodesia fell upon the British Government. Our own 1964 trade with that country was 32 million dollars, represented by 21 million exports and 11 million in imports, comprising about 5% of Rhodesia's total trade. The total US investment in the country is only 56 million dollars.

On the other side of me was Lord Bowden Chairman of the Council. He is able and pleasant.

Ed Gaskell came to see me, with the representative of the US Lines in London. Ed is an old OSS friend, now President of the US Chamber of Commerce in Paris, in addition to his shipping position.

I had to [redacted] skip the Governors meeting of the Peabody Fund this afternoon.

We had tickets tonight at the Drury Lane Theatre for HELLO DOLLY, but decided to pass it up, since there are so many somewhat more serious matters [redacted] requiring attention.

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December 3, 1965 - [redacted] - Friday

Assistant Secretary of Interior Cordell Moore came to see me this morning, with our Petroleum Attache McGinnis and Virgil Barr, formerly Petroleum Attache in London. In the course of a talk about the Rhodesian situation, I found Mr. Moore convinced that petroleum sanctions applied against Rhodesia would be ineffective in the absence of a naval blockade. We had a few words afterwards about the explorations for oil and gas going on in the North Sea area. The geological and geophysical conformations are promising; these men feel confident large discoveries will eventually be made, though the later problem of delivering the products will present many difficulties.

Sy Friedin came to see me. He thinks the Prime Minister has been too impulsive in dealing with Rhodesia. Like the rest of us, he is awaiting, before forming any final judgment, the results of the Congress of African States now taking place in Addis Ababa. Thus far, sentiment there seems to favor the dispatch of African troops to Zambia, even to Rhodesia, if the British do not take offensive military action against the Rhodesians. They also seem to have in mind covert schemes for infiltrating guerilla bands into Rhodesia. / Since for any such move to send and supply African troops, [redacted] they would need air lift and support from other sources, it is expected they will make demands on the American Government for such assistance. No doubt some people in the Department will favor our doing so, and there will also be clamor for this type of action by certain Civil Rights leaders. Sy's feeling is we should stick to our line of maintaining this situation must be dealt with primarily by the British, and refuse to become involved in another Congo style operation.

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I took E to lunch at the Guinea, where the food is excellent. The bar of this pub seems to be crowded to a point of complete congestion at almost every hour of the day.

We left this afternoon by train for Easton Neston. David and Lady Pamela Hicks, Linda and Tony Lewis, as well as the Ambassador of Iran, were staying with Kisty.

December 4, 1965 - Saturday

We were fortunate in the weather today, for the threatening clouds did not discharge their contents. It was a good day's shoot, in the course of which we killed about 165 pheasants, some hares, and one woodcock.

December 5, 1965 - Sunday

E and I left this morning by train for London. I read the telegrams for the last two days, with special attention to those bearing on the Rhodesian situation. There has been no alteration in it, except for the British Government having now put into effect almost all economic sanctions available to it except an oil embargo.

I took an afternoon train to Salisbury, then motored about eight miles to Felix Fenston's house. He has about 3500 acres of Wiltshire land; the house is more or less Victorian, large, comfortable, furnished as a shooting lodge should be. The walls of the vast living room hold many of the fine heads of game animals he shot in Africa. Besides Greta and Felix, our party consisted of Stash Radziwill, Harry Ashcombe, the Maharajah of Jaipur, Kisty Hesketh, Sonya Greenish, and Michael Turpin. Mrs. Turpin is the widow of Felix's Agent, who was killed with Tim Fenston in the air crash. Sonya is a direct descendant--in illegitimate line--of George IV.

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December 6, 1965 - Monday

The wind blew at the rate of 40 to 50 miles an hour, but the day was clear. I think about 5,000 pheasants were reared this year on the property; they were everywhere in evidence. We had a wonderfully pleasant shoot, and wound up with a bag of between 250 and 275 pheasants. Dinner at 9 o'clock, after which I had a good night's sleep, while the others played bridge and backgammon.

December 7, 1965 - Tuesday

An excellent morning, with no wind. I think I have enjoyed this day and a half more than any shooting for years. The birds were abundant, and for the most part flew high.

I do not know how many were killed, for I left after lunch for Salisbury. There I visited the Cathedral, and saw once again the beautiful architecture, especially that of Morpesson House (now belonging to the National Trust), on the square adjoining the Cathedral. There is a famous second-hand book shop in Salisbury, called Beach's. I found there a copy, edited by an American scholar, of Montaigne's Essays that I had looked and advertised for during several years. I was also tempted into buying a copy of my favorite anthology "The Limits of Art" compiled by Huntington Cairns, in a splendid binding by Sangorski. Reached London in time for dinner.

December 8, 1965 - Wednesday

Staff meeting. Lunched at Purdeys', the gun makers on South Audley Street, in a magnificent room, the walls of which were hung with sporting records and prints. The guests were:

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MAJOR A.J. COLLINS

THE RT. HON. THE EARL of BESSBOROUGH

THE HON. ANGUS OGILVY

MAJ. GEN., SIR MILES GRAHAM.

(X) THE RT. HON VISCOUNT LUMLEY

MAJOR, V.B.J. SEELY

AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR EDWARD FIELDEN.

C. HARRY LAWRENCE ESQ.

H. GILBERT-ROLFE ESQ

MAJOR J.O.K. FURDEY

SIR BENJAMIN RYCROFT.

COL F.A. STANLEY

(X) H.C. DRAYTON ESQ

THE VISCOUNT WIMBORNE

THE HON. JOHN THE AMERICAN LEGION

THE RT. HON LORD LUCAS OF CHERTSEY

THE RT HON LORD BOOTHBY.

MICHAEL TREE ESQ

LT. COL. G.H.M CARTWRIGHT

ROBERT HENDERSON ESQ

THE HON. R.B. BRABAZON M.P.

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I called on Sir Burke Trend this afternoon at the Cabinet Office. We had a long conversation about matters which the Prime Minister will be anxious to present to the President in Washington. Afterwards, I went to see the Foreign Secretary, and covered more or less the same ground. He related his experiences in Moscow; it is evident he continues hopeful of bringing the Soviets into a non-proliferation pact if we refuse to give the Germans access to nuclear hardware. Stewart is an able debater, a man of character, extremely intelligent, but I think somewhat naive.

Tonight from 6:30 to 8:30 we had a Christmas party at the house. We had invited about 700 people, including young Secretaries and their wives from all the foreign missions. Many of them came. We used the panelled room only for receiving; the other rooms were crowded, but it is remarkable how this building can absorb 500-odd people without overly discomforting them.

Joseph Frank of Ford Motor Company has sent me some interesting data on the British tax system. Beyond £20,000 a year Britain taxes her salary earners more heavily than the other advanced industrial nations. In the Government's accounts, the sums involved are trifling, for there are less than 900 people in the whole of Britain who earn over £20,000 a year. Many people think the British are over-taxed, with the result of low incentives leading to low growth, which means even lower incentives. In Britain, for example, a man earning £10,000 a year pays about £4,000 in income tax: in Germany about £3800, and in America and France, just over £2,000.

December 9, 1965 - Thursday

Jamal Mohamed Ahmed, Ambassador of Sudan, paid a courtesy call on me this morning. He is 48 years old, has seven children, speaks excellent English, and attended Balliol College, Oxford. He has been a lecturer in modern history

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at the University of Khartoum, Ambassador to Lebanon-Syria-Jordan in 1957, Ambassador to Turkey in 1958, and Ambassador to Ethiopia from 1959 to 1964. He was his country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in 1965. He thinks the greatest lack in his country is a competent civil service.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Martine de Courcel.

Andrew Pierre, once a junior officer in this Embassy from 1962 to 1964, came to see me this afternoon. He has left the Foreign Service and is currently finishing a year's research for a doctoral dissertation for Columbia University. His topic is the British experience in creating and maintaining an independent nuclear force, starting with Ango-American nuclear collaboration during the last World War.

I met Hugh Fraser at White's Club, and gave him a donation to the fund he has been raising for a fellowship at Oxford in memory of Felix Frankfurter.

Tonight I dined with the de Zulueta at 11 Vicarage Gardens. Harold Macmillan had been expected, but his elder brother died a couple of days ago, so he was replaced by Sir Malcolm Sargent.

Malcolm Sargent, at 70, is not only a great conductor, but still an unusually attractive looking man, witty and engaging in conversation. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Holland-Martin [redacted] (associate of Sir George Bolton in the London South American Bank), Lady Brabourne, Rowlie and Wanda St. Oswald, Slim Keith (Kenneth was not there). Most of the talk, as is true everywhere these days, regardless of party affiliation, was about Rhodesia.

Earlier in the day, Hugh Fraser, who had just come from the House of Commons, said the prevailing opinion amongst MP's was that a quick kill was not in the cards, and the affair would probably drag on for months, until ended by a negotiation.

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December 10, 1965 - Friday

I lunched today with the staff of The Economist at their offices on St. James's Street. They impress me as being the liveliest journalists in London, able to skip with ease from political questions such as Rhodesia to abstruse discussions on currency matters, or the future of the British air frame industry.

I called on Paul Gore-Booth this afternoon at the Foreign Office. The principal business I had to transact with him concerned our desire to have the British back away from their intention to support the candidacy of a Pole for the 1966 presidency of the ILO. In conformity with their policy of expanding relationships with Eastern European countries, they consider this would be a good step. On the other hand, we are bitterly opposed to it, especially because George Meaney--if the Pole were appointed--would probably withdraw AFL-CIO participation in the organization. There is, I guess, a difference of opinion within the British Government as to what course to pursue, since Minister of Labour Gunter is said to be an advocate for the Pole. If they conform their policy to ours for the 1966 ballot, they state their intention of supporting an Eastern European in 1967.

We had a dinner tonight for the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jenkins (Cabinet Officer)
Lady Pamela Berry (Publisher)
Mr. George Weidenfeld (Publisher)
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Litman (Commentator)
Mr. and Mrs. Robin Day (Commentator)
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kraft (Journalist)
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Brien (Author)
Mr. and Mrs. Saul Bellow (Author)
Dr. Balogh (Economic Adviser to HMG)
Mrs. Phipps
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Brubeck

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Frank Canfield called on me; we discussed the advantages--for we could find few disadvantages--[redacted] of Great Britain becoming a partner in the Common Market. Frank's brilliant career in the petroleum business has not dulled his interest in other affairs. He is a man of highest character and ability, especially useful during the war in OSS because he inspired confidence and also was bilingual in French.

Dr. Mark Bortman, a member of the Special Fine Arts Committee of the Department, came to see me this afternoon. He is a collector of American silver, but his reason for coming to London was to try to obtain here from collateral descendants of President James Monroe, objects in their possession that once belonged to Monroe.

Dean Rusk telephoned me from Paris. Michael Stewart was suddenly taken ill with an unspecified infection, so the British delegation wil now be led by Denis Healey. Dean said it was [redacted] important for the Prime Minister in his speech to the UN on Wednesday of this week not to surprise us by embarrassing references to the Vietnamese war; indeed he would prefer no statement at all by the PM on this subject. This is a somewhat difficult matter to handle; I spoke of it to Oliver Wright, who will pass the comment on to the PM. I am not sure if President Johnson were making a speech to the UN he would welcome advice from the British as to what its contents should be.

We had some people in for drinks this evening, including

The Hon. and Mrs. Philip Bonsal
[redacted] Mr. and Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Duchess of Buccleuch
Charles Harding
Lady Diana Cooper

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Diana Cooper gave us two beautiful Empire prints of equestrian and military figures, to be taken by us to Staunton Hill.

The halls in the house have been stripped of furniture in preparation for painting and marbleizing. When this is completed, the whole of the first floor will have been repainted; this was last done twelve years ago. The colors we have selected are bright, but not shocking.

December 14, 1965 - Tuesday

E and I were prepared to take the 2:00 o'clock Pan American plane. Phil [redacted] Kaiser came to see me with telegrams.

Oliver Wright called to say the Prime Minister would certainly say nothing of an embarrassing nature about the Vietnamese war in his UN speech.

There was fog at the London Airport all morning, so no jets took off or landed before 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. There were progressive postponements, but we finally reached Heathrow at 6:30, with the hope of leaving at 7:00 p.m. When that hour arrived, the Pan American plane was still in Frankfurt, so we called it a day and went home.

Although the officials of Pan American are always fully cooperative in telling us about delays, often they have no knowledge themselves of alterations in the flight schedule. One of the reasons for this is because planes bound for Washington come from the United States to Frankfurt, then cross over to pick up passengers in London. If there is fog either in London or Frankfurt, everything gets out of whack.

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December 15, 1965 - Wednesday

To the office this morning, after a bit of Christmas shopping. PanAmerican called with bad news; their plane for Washington [redacted] sprung a leak in one engine at Frankfurt, so it was unknown when it would take off from London. Fortunately, after a mad rush, we were placed on a TWA aircraft, and left London about 2:30 p.m. Every seat was occupied. We reached New York in a little over seven hours, remained there a couple of hours, then had a forty-five minute trip to Dulles.

We found David and Nicky well entrenched at the Sulgrave Club on Massachusetts Avenue (for which Alice Longworth [redacted] obtained us guest privileges), and had a late dinner with them there. Both boys were well and gay.

December 16, 1965 - Thursday

I started the professional morning with a meeting at George Ball's office: we discussed Rhodesia, and the many complications of sanctions. Ghana, Tanzania, and Guinea have broken off relations with Great Britain, but so far other African Governments have not followed suit. The more belligerent ones insist on the UK sending white soldiers to quell the Rhodesian rebellion, and are trying to use the UN to implement their demands.

I went to the White House at 11:00 a.m., where President Johnson [redacted] convened Messrs. Ball, McNamara, Moyers, Bundy, Valenti, and myself to consider the probable agenda items for his talk with Harold Wilson this afternoon. We answered questions from the President on 1. Rhodesia; 2. The British Defense Review; 3. Vietnam and Malaysia; 4. India and Pakistan; 5. Non-proliferation and East-West relations; 6. Nuclear arrangements with the Germans.

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The President asked me to express my views on political conditions in France, Germany, and Western Europe generally. This I essayed to do. He said he wanted to talk to me privately in the next few days.

One of the questions he asked was why the Prime Minister was so set on making trips across the Atlantic to see him, especially in view of charges in the British press and Parliament of Wilson's subserviency, in some respects, to American policies. I replied that I thought such visits were useful to the PM in terms of his domestic politics, and he was anxious to establish with the President something like the close relationship--or its appearance--which existed between Harold Macmillan and President Kennedy.

Harold Wilson arrived at Andrews Field this afternoon from New York, where he had addressed the UN. He went directly to the White House with his party, consisting of Pat Dean, Burke Trend, Derek Mitchell and Oliver Wright.

I lunched at the Metropolitan. After a drink with Harry Schwartz, I ate with Bill Foster and Randolph Burgess. Randy was emphatic in praising Bill Martin for having raised the discount rate from 4 to 4-1/2 per cent.

Francis Mason came to see me at the Department. His new assignment seems to be non-productive, giving little scope for the play of his exceptional talents.

I dealt with resourceful Fred Irving on personnel problems; there is never an end to them, but he is amazingly effective and skilful in finding solutions.

This afternoon the PM went into the President's office for a private talk. After about an hour they emerged, and joined those of us who were assembled in the Cabinet room. There were on the British side Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean, Sir Burke Trend (Secretary of the Cabinet), Derek Mitchell (PM's principal

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December 17, 1965 - Friday

Dean Rusk, Bob Schaetzel, John Leddy and others returned from Paris last night. I had a talk this morning with Messrs. Leddy, Schaetzel, and Walter Stoessel (Leddy's deputy).

Had a date for noon with Bob McNamara at the Pentagon, but it was cancelled because he had to go to the British Embassy.

Lunched at the White House. The guests were the same as will be at the Embassy tonight. Afterwards, there was amicable conversation until almost 3:45 between the President, Prime Minister, and the rest of us, which gave an opportunity to recapitulate understandings about matters under discussion yesterday and today. Meanwhile, Mrs. Johnson entertained a group of ladies, including E and Mrs. Wilson, at lunch in another room.

Informal stag dinner tonight at the British Embassy. Pat Dean's guests were the PM, Burke Trend, Michael Stewart, Derek Mitchell, Oliver Wright, J. Killick, D. Bendall, Dean Rusk, Bob McNamara, George Ball, Mac Bundy, John Leddy and myself.

The morning papers carried an account of the impending departure from the White House of a French chef originally employed by the Kennedys. It seems he is to be replaced by some one more sympathetic to American dishes. However, whether it was French or Texan cookery, today's food was delicious. After cocktails, we ate green turtle soup, Tournedos Melba with rice and broccoli Florence, greens and grapefruit salad, peppermint glacé. Except for sherry, the wines were American, Bealieu Vineyard Cabinet Sauvignon, and Almaden Blanc des Blancs 1959. I want to get this Blanc des Blancs for London.

I had a word with Leonard Unger to oppose any further attempt to steal Art Hartman for Vietnam. At Herman Pollock's request, I interviewed Dr. George Szego, who is being considered as Science Attache in London to replace

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Dr. Gruelich. He was born in Budapest in 1919, naturalized in 1938. He speaks several foreign languages, has a background of accomplishment as a chemical engineer, space expert, and other scientific connections. He gives the impression of being competent, thoroughly self-assured, energetic, ambitious.

Coming over on the plane from London I was well stocked with books. The Penkovsky Papers may be in part spurious, but they are a fascinating account of the famous Soviet double agent. Baker Street Irregular, by Bickham Sweet-Escott partially read previously is a narrative history of SOE (Special Operations Executive), with which I had such a close association during the War. For sheer distraction I know nothing better than John Buchan, a master story teller, of whose works in paperbacks I had The Three Hostages, John Macnab, and The Island of Sheep. I have finished the last two since my arrival in Washington, and am holding the other in reserve for Staunton Hill.

Bob McNamara and I discussed having the President send Averell to Moscow for an interview with Kosygin, in which Averell would explain frankly the different courses of action we might be forced to take in Vietnam unless a conference is soon arranged. The [redacted] pressures for sharp escalation, including bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi, will mount as our casualties increase. Bob feels he can do whatever is necessary from a military standpoint to repulse Viet Cong, plus North Vietnamese, aggression, but any real settlement can only be brought about by diplomatic means.

Oliver Wright thinks the Smith Government in Rhodesia will fall long before the spring tobacco auctions. The British are pleased with the sanctions on petroleum announced this afternoon. We [redacted] initially thought such an embargo would prove unenforceable--perhaps it will--but now favor it as necessary to avoid, or at least postpone, benighted African moves in the UN.

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The PM considers his visit has been eminently successful; he has every right to be pleased, for President Johnson has been favorably impressed by him, and their relationship will be [redacted] more intimate than heretofore.

December 18, 1965 - Saturday

Temperature 48°. Like yesterday, clear, beautiful weather.

E and I went to Andrews Field this morning to see the Wilsons off. They left at 11:20 a.m. in a Presidential jet for Philadelphia, where they will lunch with their son Robin, a post-graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. They will go on to Ottawa this afternoon. He must be in London on Monday, for a debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs.

We came back by helicopter with the Rusks, the Deans, the Hands, and other members of the farewell party.

I took E and the boys to my office at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue; it looked dreary.

Davie, Nickie and I lunched at the City Tavern Association, while E went to Katie Laucheim's to eat with the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, the new French Ambassador Lucet, the Harrimmans, Tom Wicker (New York Times) and his wife.

Tonight, Sasha arrived. E and I dined at Lorraine Cooper's with Margaret and John Walker, Susan Mary and Joe Alsop. John Cooper was in Kentucky, campaigning.

Walker talked to me about his and Paul Mellon's interest in filling an existing vacancy in the list of National Gallery of Art private Trustees. I suggested they consider, if they had not already done so, David Rockefeller, John Rockefeller, Mac Bundy (who would be potentially available after he leaves

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the White House on February 28), and Eugene Black. Although Black is 67, he is vigorous, and could usefully serve for some years. He would be an ace in dealing with Congress, the Administration, and foreign countries. Any of the four would, I believe, be excellent as a Trustee.

December 19, 1965 - Sunday

The whole family converged on 1411 34th Street this morning to ransack the cellar/closets for clothing. Saw Christine and Roger Stevens. Roger is encountering difficulties caused by one or more Congressmen attacking his program for the Kennedy Cultural Center.

E, Nicky and I lunched with Ethel and George Garrett. George produced a 1959 Pommery and Greno champagne, regarded by him, with justice, as superlative.

I spent an hour this afternoon with Susan Mary and Joe Alsop. In the course of it, I read Joe's proposed article for Vogue on Alice Longworth. I thought it percipient, delicate, and brilliant.

I dined the whole family at the Metropolitan. The boys quizzed me unmercifully on Vietnam, why were we there, what thesis were we defending, and the rest of the stock questions. I felt cornered and inadequate in response, but relieved at the end when both informed me they stoutly approved our policy.

December 20, 1965 - Monday

Long session at the dentist this morning. Dr. Chase thinks he may have to do a major job on one tooth next year, but, as a Christmas gift, postponed action now.

Bill Weld, Assistant Director of USIA for Europe, came to the Department to present his views on the desirability of our setting up a proper reference library at the Embassy in London. I told him I was sympathetic in theory to the idea; in fact we have held back numbers of reference books in anticipation of the take.

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over by the University of London. I did, however, reserve my position, saying several questions, in addition to appropriations, were involved, especially one of location and space. I thought if his Agency wished to carry out such a plan they should first approach Findley Burns; this he agreed to do.

Lunched at the Metropolitan with Harry Schwartz. We talked about Max Taylor's counter-insurgency study, as well as lighter affairs.

Jake Beam came to see me this afternoon. He has been for about four years assigned to disarmament work. To my mind, this is a waste of talent. He is one of the most competent Foreign Service officers, and should be named to an important post. He did well as Ambassador in Poland, was considered for Moscow, but is still bogged down here. He was for years in Germany, part of it during the Nazi period, and is an expert on Central European problems.

Saw Fisher Howe, Bob Anderson, Harry Shullaw, George Springsteen (the last on personnel matters about which he has been most helpful).

It seems that Charles Lucet, the new French Ambassador, was instructed by President de Gaulle to present his credentials to President Johnson without other foreign Ambassadors doing so at the same time. Our protocol people, however, having received contrary orders from LBJ, arranged to have the envoys from Tanzania, Vietnam, France, and a small African country, received simultaneously. The Department's French experts violently protested against this scheme, pointing out, as one objection, the withdrawal long ago by France from diplomatic relations with South Vietnam. The result was the introduction of Lucet and the Tanzanian into the Presence, under the glare of 30 or more cameramen's lights. Afterwards, the President sat on a sofa between the Tanzanian and Frenchman, exchanging courtesies.

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All finally went well for Lucet, since a day or two later LBJ and Mrs. Johnson asked Charles and his wife to tea alone with them at the White House.

The General will probably be mollified by the tea episode. He was reelected Sunday by a 55 per cent majority over Mitterand's 45 per cent.

We dined tonight, excepting Davie, at a famous spare-ribs restaurant on Connecticut Avenue.

December 21, 1965 - Tuesday

The German Chancellor and his flock are on their second day of conferences. Yesterday, he submitted in writing, in addition to other observations, the FRG desire for a collective nuclear force possessing hardware.

George Ball showed me a letter he has drafted for the President to consider sending to Harold Wilson, with which he would enclose the Erhard memorandum. The President would end it by suggesting that he and Wilson should exchange views on the matter, and Wilson should state as soon as possible his initial reaction. He would also tell the PM he would instruct me, upon my return to London, to discuss with him, amongst other things, the means by which they would carry out future interchanges.

The President expects to go this afternoon to Texas, George Ball to Florida. I intend to accompany the family to Staunton Hill on Thursday. E and I had arranged to return to Washington on January 2nd, then after the children go back to school on the 4th, to fly to Antigua and spend a week with Bunny Mellon. How far the latter plan must be modified by the above development is obscure.

I met Trafford Klots at the Metropolitan, where I [redacted] invited him for lunch. I had to compromise by offering him a drink, for Bob McNamara asked me to join him at 1:30 at the Pentagon.

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Trafford seems to have completely recovered from the shattering series of heart attacks that struck him a year ago, and so nearly killed him. He said the first onset was signalized by violent aches in his jaws and upper arms, but no pain in his chest. During his stay in hospital, he was unconscious for a period of three weeks.

He has resumed his painting; soon he will have an exhibition in Palm Beach. He is allowed to drink liquors, but has been shifted from cigarettes to pipes. He is allowed to walk and swim, but not to take violent exercise. He says he is immediately affected adversely by cold weather, and cannot walk with comfort against a strong wind.

It is mysterious how this splendid looking, normally blood-pressured, powerful, athletic fellow, who had always been exuberantly healthy, should suddenly have been so illogically smitten.

I lunched with Bob and Cyrus Vance. Bob said the President, after making slight changes in the Ball draft of the letter for Harold Wilson, [redacted] initialled it. We talked of some of the problems attending the prospective negotiations with the Germans, British, and eventually other Nato partners, as well as the serious troubles we might encounter in Congress.

Bob asked me if I had any new thoughts on Vietnam. He believes we will, unless a conference is arranged, have to increase our forces there, by the end of 1966, to 400,000, or even more. We spoke of a possible pause in bombing, of mining the Haiphong Harbor which is the avenue of supply for most of the Soviet material assistance to the Hanoi regime.

I repeated, with some elaboration, what I [redacted] suggested for consideration several days ago. It appears to me impracticable at present for us to approach

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directly either the Chinese or North Vietnamese Government, although we should encourage others to do so. But we can enlarge our discourse with the Soviets. The Secretary of State is unlikely to make progress with Gromyko, since Gromyko is merely a hack mouthpiece. The President should somehow establish contact with Kosygin. Could not a reliable American emissary tell Kosygin frankly the nature of the domestic political pressures in the U.S. that may result in an escalation of the war undesirable for the Soviets as for ourselves, such as the mining of Haiphong Harbor, and perhaps later bombing Hanoi, etc., with the final danger of military involvement with the Chinese. Is there anything the Soviets would be willing to try to induce a conference?

I did not think this, or other necessary presentations, could be made through existing diplomatic channels. If Averell were to go on a special mission to Moscow, the press might blow the scheme to bits. Perhaps Averell should replace Foy Kohler as Ambassador, and for months or a year, maintain a dialogue with Kosygin and Company, expressing the President's views on various problems. The President could also supplement such activity by personal correspondence. I thought this idea worth considering.

Jittery from drinking immoderate quantities of iced tea, I was sent to the Department in Bob's automobile, a custom-built Lincoln Continental. It is quite the best appointed large car I've ever seen. Nine inches longer than the stock model, it has two comfortable lounge seats with their backs to the glass partition, a telephone, radio, television and good reading lights.

At State, I reviewed with John Leddy what might be done in London to follow up our recent meetings with the British and Germans.

Covered somewhat similar ground with George McGhee.

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Finished the office day by an hour's conversation with Dean Rusk. I like and admire him--he is utterly honorable and steadfast. His chief concern is naturally over Vietnam.

My own plans are in limbo except for going to Staunton Hill Thursday. The President, before leaving for Texas this afternoon, said he wanted to see me after the New Year--McNamara thinks it important for me to do so. Since by the terms of the President's letter to the PM, I am designated to talk to Harold Wilson in mid-January, I shall need briefing here on what I am to negotiate. The interval between New Years and the briefing may afford us an opportunity to visit the Mellons in Antigua.

There was an exodus of Departmental officers this evening for the holidays--judging by the worn faces of most of them they need recreation. Those who bear decision-making responsibilities in State are grievously overworked, as no doubt they are in the White House, Defense, and elsewhere in Government. Their duties are much more demanding and arduous than those, with few exceptions, of business and professional men. One of the reasons for this is, I believe, the ill-organized nature of governmental as compared with private operations.

December 23, 1966 - Wednesday

A morning without incident; dreary personnel complications requiring consultation with London.

Lunched ic Severeid and Joe Harsch. Found them gloomy over the military non-win prospects in Vietnam. I wonder if Americans understand--indeed I am ignorant, and form my prejudices by reading and conversation--the complexity of the Asian mentality. A Westerner might well conclude there was no profit for the North Vietnamese in continuing a struggle against the most powerful nation in the world. Yet, they defeated the French, they are infiltrated and indoctrinated,

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under press control, by stories of defeatism and division in the United States; the Chinese spur them on, with nothing to lose as seen from Pekin. I wonder they do not envisage in the face of our massive buildup, the advantages of [redacted] negotiation, in the course of which almost every nation will attempt to persuade us to make unwise concessions. American opinion, now in majority favoring our present policy will, as casualties mount, become more critical, demanding withdrawal or rash adventures through escalation. The President is in a terrifying position. The bright prospects of his imaginative Great Society are already dimmed by the mounting costs of our involvement in Vietnam, his inherited scourge.

During my talk yesterday with Dean Rusk, he commented on what might have been if we had done this or that otherwise, in the past, in our treatment of Indo-China. One will never know how the dice would have turned up, if they had been differently rolled long ago. But it is futile to dwell upon an hypothetical past. We cannot, and should not, throw in our hand; 'yet to play it to a point where it might involve us and others in a big time war would be a grave error. I wonder if there is not a diplomatic and military ploy of a kind to permit us to attritionize, if there be such a word, the remarkable thrust of these political and military guerrillas. Steadfast patience is our hope, but this is difficult for our impatient people to stomach.

I sought comfort this afternoon from wise old Averell, still in appearance a matinee idol. He dispensed little. He fears the result of negotiation, if it is entered upon, but thinks it preferable to a continuance of war. The President has asked him to commence soon, early in 1966, a magisterial tour of s -called friendly capitals, to attempt to persuade their leaders to fly flags alongside our own in Vietnam. The Germans, for example, have been asked to supply medical corps and engineer assistance, but not to appear in military uniforms. There might be virtue in having them contribute something similar to their efficient

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[illegible]

[illegible] Hanoi [illegible] Asian [illegible] battalions as mercenaries.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under the Union flag. This

[illegible]

[illegible] persistent advocates [illegible] German

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at least [illegible] merit of presenting

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The performance of the German

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the tentative agreements

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. News commentators believe the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] collectivity with hardware. Such

[illegible] the United States pledged itself to nominal definite.

[illegible]

[illegible] "The Farm"

[illegible] [illegible] Washington took place this morning. L and Sasha

[illegible] [illegible] Trailways [illegible] to Lynchburg. Nicky and I followed

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] International driver's license, issued in London, was

[illegible] [illegible] North Hentz. [illegible] we drove to Staunton Hill in a spanking.

Hill was in [illegible] beauty. Jamie had felled many trees in front

[illegible] the vista toward the lowgrounds. The huge elm near the

[illegible] [illegible] been cut down at heavy expense; it was badly rotted--fortunately

[illegible] accessible nearby. The casualties of nature amongst other trees

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great oaks have disappeared, victims of lightning

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the indigenous hardwoods in the grounds are more than

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] continue to expect such calamities.

[illegible]

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We were welcomed with touching enthusiasm by Elizabeth, Jamie, and faithful Annie (brought in as usual for our stay). Also, as an exercise in nepotism, in which the colored people here are adept, I find I have on my permanent payroll, as a replacement for Alonzo, the partly crippled Hamlette son Robert, and for this emergency the Hamlettes' 16 year old niece, and nine year old grandson.

We [redacted] sent back from Security Storage, a couple of months ago, the bulk of remaining Staunton Hill objects, plus barrels of china bought in Berlin and Paris, and boxes of books.

I applied myself with diligence to storing away, via willing children and employees' hands, these almost forgotten relics. Little was broken, some was lost, like the Napoleon finials of glass liqueur lamps, fashioned in resemblance of the Colonne Vendome.

At last, most of the blue and white Canton china, inherited from my mother, is available here; we have ordered it for daily use until it is decimated by the automatic dish washer.

Christmas day was a feast and a delight. E, Sasha, and Nicky, the sentimentalis had done their customary good job of decorating a shapely pine, piling gifts beneath.

We ate like hogs, also consuming for toasts [redacted] modest amounts of champagne.

During the post-Christmas season, Terry Graham joined us, as did David Hillenbrand (Martin's accomplished son) from Duke University.

Time flew on the swiftest of wings. On Monday, January 2, we headed for the Lynchburg airport, where we were confronted with disturbing news. At Staunton Hill we have had, for more than a week, a succession of Indian Summer days. This morning was no exception, but forty miles away, in the airport hills, fog [redacted] prevented the take-off or landing of a single machine.

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Perforce, we were driven to the Southern railroad st[illegible]n, to try our luck with the most unreliable passenger service in the United States. The trai[illegible] was, as I expected, an hour or so late, but we were glad to shelter in it, and arrive, five hours afterward, at the Sulgrave Club.

On the morning of January 3, E and I, the children having left, or being about to leave, for Cambridge, Mass., climbed onto Paul Mellon's plane at National Airport. We picked up the Mellons at their landing strip in Upperville. There ensued five hours or more of absolute contentment. There were no passengers except the four of us. This does not mean the ship was unladen. Crates of provisions, art objects, whatnots, congested it, as did standard geraniums and other horticultural specialties of that amazing expert Bunny.

We ate, drank, read, chatted through the pellucid atmosphere to a sundown landing at Antigua.

The Mellon house is on the border of perfection. Its simplicity, its understatement, gently disguise its elegance and beauty. Its site is incomparable--the vista from most windows is over ocean uninterrupted between Antigua and Africa. The plantings of shrubs and trees are spectacular.

Every shutter slides neatly in its grooves. Insects are forestalled by screens and mosquito nets. No snakes survive on the island, the imported mongoose has extirpated them. An army of blacks, picturesquely garbed in island costumes plus turbans, smilingly attend or stimulate our wants.

We had a week of unadulterated dolce far niente. Bunny and Paul were more solicitous and hospitable than even Timon. To me the greatest single attraction was the salt-water swimming pool, to be frequented at all hours.

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Page Cross, designer of many of these marvels, came to stay, adding wit and urbanity to our company. We fared as far afield as to lunch with Ada and Archie MacLeish, and to drink with the John Cowles, Dean Achesons, and Knight Wooleys. Some of them came to us, as did the engaging Hammonds, he of organ fame.

We would have liked to stay forever, but no dice. We made the easy 4-1/2 hour PanAm trip to New York, where E posted to the Colony Club, while I transshipped to Washington. It was a holiday whose remembrance I will always savor, with not a single crumpled rose petal to mar its excellence.

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Averell will be incessantly occupied this afternoon. He is doing a TV taped interview at the BBC Studios, then goes to the House of Commons for a one-hour informal talk-question period with MP's, under the auspices of the British-American Parliamentary Group. Tonight he is dining at Phil Kaiser's, with Editors and Government Ministers.

Ambassador Smirnovsky heard Averell was here, and asked me to convey his warm regards to the Governor. The reception was huge in point of numbers, since I think in addition to the Chiefs of Mission of the Diplomatic Corps and politicians of all British parties, they must invite the entire Embassy personnel from Iron Curtain countries.

Dinner at the Lawsons was delightful. I sat between Vanessa Lawson and Mrs. Mark Bonham-Carter. After dinner, Alec Home and some of the others talked at length about British economic affairs. Lawson is in favor of a 10 to 12% devaluation of the pound.

November 8, 1966 - Tuesday

The flood damage in Italy is the worst in centuries. It is painful to read about the destruction of so many manuscripts and art objects in Florence, Siena, and elsewhere. Taviani, Minister of the Interior, yesterday told the Chamber of Deputies that the waters in Venice have risen by nearly six feet, according to the measuring instruments immediately before they broke; he had found in the records that something similar occurred in 1061, but never in the intervening centuri

Paul Nitze came to see me this morning. He is speaking at Edinburgh this afternoon, and leaving for home tonight. He said he had brought into his office several unusually competent men from the business and banking world, and thinks the introduction of outsiders into the Washington bureaucracy adds great strength to the Executive Branch of Government. I agree with him. Wilson would like to do the same thing here, but thus far has not been entirely successful in recruiting the men needed.

I went with Averell and Chet Cooper to call on the Prime Minister. Afterwards, were to
we lunched with George Brown at 1 Carlton Gardens.

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October 1, 1966 - Saturday

We spent most of the forenoon at the Grand Palais, taking in with delight the displays of the Antique Dealers' Annual Show. The objects are consummately presented, especially those in the vast downstairs area, where there are grottoes, a picturesque bar, aviaries, springs with gushing rivulets as diversions for collectors' fancies.

We lunched in the Ritz Grill, after which I trailed along with the dames while they inspected the contents of a boutique in the Saint Germain quarter, a rendezvous for the swinging young.

I deserted them to visit M. and Mme. de Regaini on Rue de Beaune. They still have desirable porcelains and snuff boxes, but none of the blue and white Tournai such as I used to buy there.

E has sickened with a sore throat, so Sasha and I dined together, both with voracious appetites.

October 2, 1966 - Sunday

Raining. E, almost speechless, judiciously decided to remain in bed. She had arranged for Gerald Vanderkemp to meet us all at 11:30 at the gates of the Grand Trianon, but was obliged to forego the trip. Sasha and I went, were taken by Gerald for a tour of the whole Palace, including President de Gaulle's private apartments, as well as those to be used by visiting heads of state and their followers.

This gigantic work of restoration is spectacular, brilliantly executed.

We returned to Paris in a downpour of rain, and lunched at the Hotel Meurice.

Mary O'Shaughnessy is here with her sister and niece so we saw them. They leave tomorrow for Budapest.

Sasha and I dined at Prunier's on Rue Duphot. We ate mussels, sheep trotters and other specialties.

October 3, 1966 - Monday

I went this morning to the Porthault establishment on Avenue de Montaigne to buy sheets for Christmas presents. Embraced Madeleine Portault, talked shooting with Daniele.

Jean Monnet lunched with me. Am sworn to secrecy over the new program he wishes his Action Committee to sponsor. It is imaginative and constructive, a

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fresh approach to "Making Europe" on a scale to enable it to deal as an equal with the United States. The theme is "Organize for Peace." I read the pertinent papers, then discussed them with him for several hours.

I came across in a newspaper today these fine lines from the Psalms (XXX, 11) "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing; thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness."

E, speaking in whispers, joined with me. S. hared off, in a new frock, to Lulu de Wa[illegible]s for an evening party.

In the morning, I went to the Vermeer Exhibition in the Orangerie. The density of the crowd prevented one from having a satisfactory view of the pictures, but even glimpses were rewarding. The Orangerie has been completely done over since I was last there, and the stodgy building transformed into a beautiful gallery, thanks as usual I suppose, to André Malraux.

Jean Monnet told me he felt mentally depressed by today's low barometric pressure. He said such was always the case with him, and it affected the clarity of his thoughts. His father was subject to the same singularity. In fact, he used to take to his bed several hours in advance of thunderstorms when other members of his family were unaware they might occur.

October 4, 1966 - Tuesday

Monnet, not a superstitious man, told me rather shame-facedly that, having taken the advice of a friend to carry a horse chestnut in his pocket, he had rapidly been cured of rheumatism. I asked him what he did about this talisman at night. He said he took it to bed with him.

I had a drink this morning with Carola and Ben Kittredge, who are staying at the Ritz. It was fun talking to this knowledgeable pair about architecture, for they are inveterate visitors to foreign houses and gardens.

Lunched with E--still almost mute--and S. at Cafe de la Paix. Afterwards, I went with E to the famous dressmaker Courreges. He had sent me word about his having designed for himself a shooting coat, a duplicate of which he said he would gladly make for me. It was beautiful, sensational in shape, equally so in price. I am to let him know my decision, for he was absent on a trip.

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From there we went to Ivor, where on the strength of my credit card I bought a couple of neckties. I think the men's boutique there the best thing of its kind in the world.

The rain pelted down all day, so we were not as reluctant as we would otherwise have been to take a 6:30 plane from Paris tonight; we arrived home and the four dogs plunged into hysterics over the sight of E.

October 5, 1966 - Wednesday

We had a Country Team meeting this morning, in the course of which I regretfully heard General Hardy announce he was to be promoted and transferred to Naples. He is a stalwart officer.

Dr. Frederick Mosher of the University of California, with John Adams, interviewed me in connection with their study of the Embassy's experience with programming techniques and coordinating activities of various US Agencies represented on the Country Team. They seem to be hopeful, under a new Presidential directive, of having Ambassadors define the needs of all the US Government Agencies in their jurisdiction, as well as settle their budgetary requirements. I told them why I considered this impracticable, reviewing for them the testimony I had given before the Jackson Committee, and the recommendations we made in connection with EROP.

I lunched at Claridges, where Mr. Brown, the Chairman and Managing Director here of Continental Oil Company Limited, was entertaining in honor of Leonard McCollum, Chairman of Continental Oil Company, USA, and George Love, Chairman of Chrysler Corporation and Consolidation Coal Company. There were about ten prominent British businessmen present. Continental Oil and Consolidation Coal Company have just merged.

George Love is about to retire. He is an old friend of mine, whom I consider one of the ablest men in American business. He not only made a brilliant success of a coal company, but took over Chrysler when it was almost busted and restored its fortunes. I told them on behalf of the guests that his description of the future of these combined corporations was the best exposition to Security Analysts I had ever heard.

George Carroll, Intelligence Adviser to Vice President Humphrey, came to see me. I knew him in the past in connection with OSS and other Intelligence activities. He is Louisianian by birth, and I should think invaluable as an adviser to the Vice President, who he says is saddened by the way so many of his old friends have turned against him, accusing him of no longer representing liberal political sentiments.

I read this message today, sent on October 1 from President Johnson to the Prime Minister about the proposed tripartite talks:

Tonight, I dined at Haberdashers' Hall at Staining Lane, Gresham Street, as the guest of Robin Brook, Master for this year.

These dinners are given twice a year, with about 150 members and guests in attendance at each one. I sat between Brook and Roger Sherfield. The man who was slated to reply to a speech of welcome to the guests fell ill yesterday, so Roger was called upon to replace him. This he did, with his usual facility and wit. One of his references was to Confucius, who said "there is nothing so pleasant as to see an old friend fall off the roof." The Lord Mayor, Sir Lionel Denny, and the Master both made good speeches, as did the 4th Warden, Mr. Wakeford, holder of the Victoria Cross. Although the Hall has been twice destroyed, once by the Great Fire in the 17th Century, and again by the Germans during the last war, the silver gilt and gold plate were saved on both occasions. Most of the pieces are rare and beautiful. The Livery Company makes a practice of commissioning plate from modern designers, and has fine specimens of such work. We had the usual drill of loving cups being circulated around the tables, each person protecting from stabs in the back the man to whom he passed the cup.

The food was excellent. In the middle of dinner an old custom was observed, that of introducing sherbet between courses. At the same time a single Russian cigarette was given to each guest, thus affording the unusual spectacle of allowing people to smoke briefly before the Royal Toasts were offered. Since Robin is an authority on wines, the quality of those served was exceptionally high.

Ronnie Tree arrived tonight to stay with us.

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Following is the text of a message from President Johnson to Prime Minister Wilson sent October 1, 1966:

BEGIN QUOTE:

I had a strenuous but useful meeting with the Chancellor. As you know, he has now agreed to join with you and ourselves in a tripartite review -- to begin promptly -- of the entire range of relevant questions: the nature of the threat; strategy, force levels and deployments; burden-sharing; and foreign exchange neutralization. I have in mind asking John McCloy to represent me in these talks. I would very much hope that you could name some public figure of comparable stature and objectivity.

In connection with the points you made to me in your note of August 29, let me say that I can certainly understand why it may be necessary for you to announce in mid-October your determination to reduce by some £33 million the foreign exchange drain associated with the BAOR. However, I am sure you will understand why I must emphasize again the importance of avoiding public commitment to troop cuts and drawdown of stocks until we have completed our tripartite talks. Otherwise, these talks will lose credibility and political usefulness in all three countries and throughout the Alliance. (None of this, of course, arises in connection with the £8 million of the £33 million which would not involve reductions in either troops or stocks.)

In your shoes, I would certainly not back away from the savings target. The question is only whether it would be possible for you to say that the steps by which HMG will realize these savings cannot be decided until the completion of the tripartite discussions. I myself have every intention of insisting that we complete these discussions by mid-January. This should give you time to make whatever moves will be necessary to achieve your savings target in your fiscal year beginning April 1, 1967.

You will not be surprised, incidentally, that the newspaper reports on what was agreed between myself and Erhard are, as usual, thoroughly mixed up. Specifically, we in no sense agreed, either explicitly or tacitly, to the German proposition that there would have to be some fixed upper limit to the amount to foreign exchange neutralization after June 30, 1967. Our position was -- and is -- that the question of future offset will have to be thrashed out thoroughly in the tripartite discussions. (Your people will of course have made available to you the Communique.)

If we make the tripartite procedure work, it can help us hold off the pressures on each of us, including Erhard, to do things which would badly damage NATO and the Western position in Europe. Indeed, it can give us a start in reconsolidating the Alliance for the longer pull -- and on a more sustainable basis -- until the day when the French will be ready to rejoin the fold. And, if we fail to make it work, I am afraid we are in for serious trouble.

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Thank you for your letter on Rhodesia. I will give you my views in detail within a few days.

- END QUOTE

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October 6, 1966 - Thursday

Dr. N. R. Danielian, President of the International Economic Policy Association came to see me this morning. He is highly recommended by Stuart Symington and Burke Hickenlooper, as well as by other people. His personal survey in Europe is an ambitious one, since his inquiries concern trade policies, particularly the Kennedy Round, the prospects of British entry into the EEC, and political and economic problems involved in an organization of a North Atlantic Free Trade area among the United States, EFTA, and Commonwealth countries. I found his conversation and comments interesting. He has promised to send me some of the books and pamphlets he has written.

The new High Commissioner for Singapore, Mr. A. P. Rajah, called on me. He took a law degree at Oxford, after attending the Raffles Institution in Singapore. He was Speaker of the Singapore Legislature when named High Commissioner to London last April. He seemed an intelligent, able individual.

I lunched today with Ted Heath at his apartment in Albany. His rooms are exceptionally attractive, one of them with a bow window overlooking Burlington Street. He has a good collection of military prints, as well as some pictures, notably two painted by Sir Winston Churchill and given by him to Heath. We had a long talk about the political situation. He has little faith in the present governmental measures to cure Britain's economic ills, but expressed no optimism about the chances of a premature election. He thought the result of the Gallup Poll published this morning, showing the Conservative Party with a slight edge over Labour, good for the morale of the Conservatives, but not indicative of any significant swing away from Wilson.

Almost all the newspapers with the exception of Cecil King's publications support Heath. He thought the take-over of the London Times by Roy Thomson might result in improving the standing of the Times.

The High Commissioner for Pakistan, Mr. Agha Hilaly, called on me this afternoon, to say good-bye. He is going to Washington next week as Ambassador. I have always found him direct and well informed, but until today had not known he was a collector of Chinese porcelains.

Freddie Flott came to see me this morning. He has served three years in Vietnam, has now transferred over to the Foreign Service and will be stationed in Washington. I thought his summary of conditions in Vietnam encouraging.

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I wrote this letter today to my old enemies the Dodson Bros. Exterminating Co. of Lynchburg. Twice, Elizabeth and Jamie have yielded to their high pressure salesmanship, first in the matter of termites, and later over roaches.

The statistics for the July to September quarter were:

Buck Crawford spent an hour with me at the office this afternoon. We went over the various trust accounts he manages, finding regretfully the added depreciation in the value of their securities during the past month had been [redacted] about 20%.

Dined tonight with E., S., and Ronnie Tree.

October 7, 1966 - Friday

We had a lunch at the house today for Jack and Mary Margaret Valenti, with these guests:

It passed off pleasantly, though changes had to be made almost until the last moment because of defections due to illness of persons who had previously accepted.

E and I went this afternoon to look at the apartment at Albany occupied by the late Lady Lee of Fareham. I am waiting to hear what the rental will be; about half of these apartments belong to a Cambridge college. We were much taken, as I was [redacted] on my previous visit, with the possibility of entering into a lease of the premises with the intention of using them after I retire.

We received today a flash telegram from Washington, enclosing a draft text of a speech the President is to make at noon today, US time. The Department asked for comments. I confined myself to suggesting changes of language intended to obviate any impression the USG was trying to force the Western European nations into closer integration. Since they are sensitive on this subject, I should think it better for us to say we would support them sympathetically and practically in any moves they make in this respect which would facilitate the creation of an equal partnership between the US and an effectively organized Europe.

We had the following people for cocktails tonight:

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stearns (friends of Aldriches)
Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford
General and Mrs. Ted Curtis
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stern (with Curtises)
Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wood
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Myers
Mr. and Mrs. David M. Farland

[redacted]

October 5, 1966

Mr. Charles W. Eads,
District Manager,
Dodson Bros. Exterminating Co., Inc.,
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 26, 1966, regarding a pest control contract for monthly service on roaches at Staunton Hill.

I never had any roach trouble there until these insects seemingly insinuated themselves via a grocery store in Brookneal.

I am glad you succeeded in controlling them, but I do not wish to renew the contract. It seems to me that since I have been there only a few weeks for the past six years, it would be more appropriate if Mr. Holt, from whom, as I understand it, all our provisions are purchased, would institute a roach control in his own establishment, rather than my being forced to take precautions on the receiving end.

I am writing to James Hamlette, my caretaker, to tell him that I do not intend to renew the contract.

With thanks, I am

Very sincerely yours,

David K. E. Bruce

[redacted]

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - September 30, 1966

American Embassy
LONDON

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS								
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	544	744	204	364	314
2. Letters from Ambassador to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	303	400	383
3. Congressmen who visited London	49	39	39	94	101	22	38	23
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	21
b. Dependents and Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	30
4. Courtesies extended to the above Congressmen by the Embassy:								
a. Met upon arrival	49	38	36	79	96	32	81	69
b. Hotel reservations	48	35	38	56	75	26	49	51
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	66	90	27	59	56
d. Appointment with Ambassador	11	9	6	12	5	3	9	7
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	0	0
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	44	53	12	28	14
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	15	0	8	0
h. Reception or cocktails at Residence	5	0	10	11	15	0	9	0
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	29	12	4	5
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	36	25	58	72	23	51	34
k. Appointments with official or non-official British	17	11	9	44	56	13	11	22
l. Secretarial service	1	2	1	2	0	8	11	4
m. Sightseeing assistance	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	34
n. Shopping assistance	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	31
o. Counterpart funds disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	8	29	29
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	36	33	55	89	32	71	55

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B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep
1. State Department:								
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	88	22	44	34
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	104	121	263
							Total	297
2. Other Official:								
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above.....	-	-	-	-	59	15	21	34
b. Below.....	-	-	-	-	-	182	364	235
							Total	269
3. Other, Non-Official:								
a. Principals.....	-	-	-	-	-	254	762	619
b. Dependents.....	-	-	-	-	-	57	167	208
							Total	827
4. Courtesies extended to the above by the Embassy.....:								
a. Met upon arrival.....1						47	154	137
b. Hotel reservations.....						133	488	492
c. Local transportation.....						38	103	74
d. Appointment with Ambassador.....						7	12	12
e. Briefing by Ambassador.....						4	38	0
f. Meetings with other Emb officers.						110	216	188
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence.....						3	10	5
h. Reception or cocktails at Residence.....						1	41	10
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....						69	84	116
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....						82	125	163
k. Appointments with official or non-official British.....						101	153	147
l. Secretarial service.....						69	85	53
m. Sightseeing assistance.....						12	24	14
n. Shopping assistance.....						17	30	11
o. Counterpart funds disbursed.....						2	0	0
p. Accompanied to departure point...						48	125	126

In the third quarter of 1966, 1,467 persons visited the Embassy Chancery or were recommended for special attention. Of these, 74 were Congressional visitors, 297 were from the Department of State, 269 were officials of other US Govt agencies, and 827 non-official visitors.

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep
TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC								
1. Telegrams received by Embassy.....	25962	34241	34322	38875	34361	8830	9142	8795
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy.....	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	2227	2468	2689
3. Cryptoguard.....	-	-	-	-	-	2882	5791	2662
AMBASSADOR								
1. Receptions (Including National Days and cocktail parties)....:								
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	262	228	227	254	273	50	92	66
b. Accepted.....	32	29	19	21	24	3	27	6
2. Lunches:								
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	116	102	71	58	81	18	24	19
b. Accepted.....	53	33	21	16	23	14	15	5
3. Dinners:								
a. To which Ambassador invited.....	178	169	129	110	160	28	53	19
b. Accepted.....	34	31	16	19	25	19	16	5
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:	-							
a. Received by Ambassador.....	277	253	226	182	188	33	84	39
b. Accepted.....	40	47	26	31	24	4	13	2
5. Days Ambassador Away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis).....	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	43 (27997)	96 (58369)	26 (15599)	12 (8035)	19 (7979)
6. Speeches by Ambassador.....	19	27	7	15	12	2	8	3

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep
7. Calls on Ambassador by U.S. officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	19	28	25
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	6	14	3
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	1	0	1
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	0	0	0
e. Defense	2	6	5	15	6	0	2	0
f. Army	4	0	5	16	14	0	0	0
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	2	1	0
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	0	1	5
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	1	0	1
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	1
k. AEC	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	33	9	9	14
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members - Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	52	54	61
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	29	13	10	5
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	5	16	2	3
c. U.S. Journalists	44	68	66	62	46	10	28	22
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	80	28	30	31
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	30	8	9	1
E. RESIDENCE								
1. Given by Ambassador (number of guests in parenthesis):								
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	3 (342)	9 (1298)	5 (670)
b. Lunches (Including those in Chancery)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	8 (100)	14 (156)	6 (32)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	6 (130)	6 (140)	7 (56)

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	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	1966 Jan-Mar	1966 Apr-Jun	1966 Jul-Sep
2. Mrs. Bruce:								
a. Wives' meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	7 (314)	5 (260)	0
b. Ambassadresses received.....	8	24	6	13	10	4	2	0
3. Overnight guests (for varying lengths of time).....	45	66	67	82	59	12	22	13

(Note: This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.)

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Lunch - Embassy residence - October 7, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Miss Sasha Bruce

Motion Picture Export Assn of America:

Mr. A. Roland Thornton - Director for UK
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Valenti - Head of Assn in USA
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nizer - Gen. Counsel of Assn.
Mr. G. Griffith Johnson - Vice President
Mr. William H. Fineshriber - Vice President

Duchess of Buccleuch

Lady Hesketh

Mr. Hugh Fraser

Lady Egremont

Mr. Ronald Tree

Mr. Douglas Fairbanks

Mrs. Montagu Meyer

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tiarks

Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal

Mr. Frank Giles

Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cullman

Mrs. Phipps

Mr. John Galliher

Lady Harlech

Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Fuller

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. Rory McEwen
Lord Egremont
Lord and Lady Cromer
Mr. Montagu Meyer
Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Heinz
Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Hon. Francis and Mrs. Biddle
Mrs. Lancaster
Lady Diana Cooper
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Zinnemann

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October 8, 1966 - Saturday

On October 7, the Prime Minister sent this communication to the President:

The Labour Conference has terminated, ending as one columnist put it "in Olympa." During its course George Brown proposed a six-point peace plan for Vietnam. He expects to make use of this same theme when he addresses the UN General Assembly next week.

As far as I know, this proposal was set forth without any prior discussion with us; this I consider a mistake, for one or two portions of it are slightly objectionable from our standpoint.

The Conference was a moderate success for the Government. The Left Wing are disgruntled over what they consider the Prime Minister's abandonment of Marxism. He retorted by saying [redacted] he did not expect to find the answers to current problems in Highgate Cemetery--where Karl Marx is buried.

On my way to the office this morning I bought in Kensington Church Street a 33-piece blue Worcester teaset at an advantageous price.

Jim Surtees lunched with us.

October 9, 1966 - Sunday

E., S., and I had a tremendous brunch this morning at ten, consisting of pancakes, maple syrup, tea, coffee, bacon, scrambled eggs, sausages, tomatoes, haddock kedgeree. For me, it later proved to have been a timely precaution against unforseen events. After reading telegrams, I set off at 1 p.m. for the airport, to take a 2:30 plane for Washington. Each hour, on the hour, a delay of sixty minutes was announced, until we finally embarked at six o'clock. That old devil fog had screwed everything up.

Once launched, however, we ate, drank and speeded along. I read David Harlech's excellent book of lectures, delivered at Columbia University, in February 1966, Clem Wood's novel Welcome to the Club--so widely touted, but it seemed to me, though amusing, juvenile--most of Benvenuto Cellini's Autobiography, as well as Foreign Affairs, Newsweek, the Sunday newspapers, the Economist, and ephemeral political speeches.

Went to bed tonight in the Metropolitan at 4:30 a.m. London time.

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The following message was transmitted October 7, 1966, by Prime Minister Wilson to President Johnson:

BEGIN QUOTE:

Thank you for your message of October 1 about your talks with the German Chancellor. I was most interested to have your personal assessment. This was obviously none too easy a meeting.

I am glad that Erhard agrees to a tripartite review of the whole range of questions relating to NATO force levels, strategy and foreign exchange costs. I shall be nominating George Thomson to represent us. As you know, he enjoys my full confidence and has all the required knowledge and judgment. He will I think cooperate well with John McCloy, or whoever else you may ask to represent you at the talks.

The main point which concerns me is timing. From the beginning my agreement to these tripartite talks was conditional upon there being no delay in our own time-table for effecting economies in 1967/68. I fear that, if the tripartite discussions are not to be completed until mid-January, there is no prospect of our achieving the full saving which we plan for 1967/68.

The effective decisions must be taken much sooner than that. Moreover, I fear that for the three of us to be discussing together fundamental questions of concern to all our Allies for nearly four months would put an intolerable strain on the Alliance. I think we should plan for the tripartite talks to be completed in time for the necessary decisions to be taken at the NATO Ministerial Meeting in December. This suggests that we should instruct those taking part in these talks to concentrate on finding practical solutions and not to get lost in doctrinal discussions, and accordingly to complete their talks as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the end of November. I am sure this is humanely practicable, provided of course that the people whom we nominate for these talks are free, so far as is necessary, from all other responsibilities. Only a timetable of this kind will give the impression, which I am sure we want to convey to everybody, that this is an urgent and pressing problem.

Meanwhile, we shall be having our meeting with the Germans on October 13, at which we shall hear from them what they offer by way of offset next year. I am not very optimistic. Immediately following this George Brown will be talking to Dean Rusk in Washington and on his return to London we shall have a good look at the whole situation once more. I can, of course, assure you that we are determined as you are to play our part in holding NATO together and, as you put it, reconsolidating the Alliance for the longer pull.

Warmest regards.

END QUOTE

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October 10, 1966 - Monday

A fat, red seconal pill availed me little for sleep. I had a few fitful hours of it, before dressing, breakfasting, and going to State. There, I engaged in conversations with John Leddy, Findley Burns, Tom Judd, Dave Popper (regarding ILO, and the aborted candidacy of British Minister of Labor Gunter to succeed Dave Morse). Talked to Walt Rostow on the telephone; he was stinging about George Brown's Vietnam speech.

I was curious to meet Katzenbach, but found he left yesterday to join McNamara in Vietnam.

Conscripted Truman at lunchtime, went to the office at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, where I was mightily pleased with the packing and labelling Macgill and Truman had done with my books. Then to 1411 54th Street; I searched in vain for a missing South Permian Oil Company (now bankrupt) stock certificate, unleashed a dinner coat for tonight, also a gaudy green Tyrolean shooting coat with black velvet collar, but, best of all, discovered the missing Meissen bird plate from our set in London destined for the auction room.

James de Coquet (Figaro Litteraire) was rapturous in the last number about champagne. He refers to Dom Perignon, born the same day as Louis XIV, as "Moine Soleil". He decides that champagne goes well with all dishes except red meat and cheese. To his mind, it is an error to drink it at the end of a meal unless one has drunk it also at the beginning.

Dined tonight with Susan Mary and Joe Alsop; it was Joe's birthday.

In addition to the Alsops and their kin, there were a number of unrelated guests: the Nitzes, General Ed Black (who [redacted] worked for me in OSS), Bill Walton, Kay Graham. I sat between Susan Mary and Kay. There was a round robin of toasts. My contribution was that well known as Joe is for his journalistic, literary, conversational, bon viveur, and other accomplishments, where he really shines is as a dispenser of friendship and affection.

Rode home with tireless Alice Longworth. She said she had determined to go to bed early last night, but becoming engrossed in Greek studies, [redacted] finally hit the sack at 7 a.m. There is nobody like her for sparkle.

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October 11, 1966 - Tuesday

Transacted business at State. Lunched with Stu Symington at the Senate. What a good-looking, attractive man. He continues to advocate beefing up the war in Vietnam, and reducing our troop strength in Germany, but his chief concern is over the economic and financial outlook. I share his apprehensions about the results of our imbalance of payments, and especially his concern over our loss of gold. I have read many supposedly authoritative treatises on the latter subject, but am still unconvinced it is our duty or necessity to deplete our gold reserves further--they have fallen from a high of twenty-four billion dollars to a present level of little more than thirteen billion. Like Mark Twain's complaint over weather: "Every one talks about it, nobody does anything about it."

Beautiful sunny day, temperature 70°. If I were in New York, I would be hearing complaints about the 25% drop in common stock averages over the past few weeks; in this political capital of overemployment the topic has not been mentioned to me.

Went to see Bob Bowie, firmly enthroned as Counsellor. He will accompany McCloy to the first tripartite meeting between the British, Germans and ourselves in Bonn, on offset costs, troop reductions, and consequences of the British decision to draw down some of their Rhine Army if they do not receive (which they will not) full compensation for their foreign exchange costs in maintaining it.

Pat Dean asked me to call on him at his Embassy. This I did this afternoon.

Dean had seen Walt Rostow and the Secretary this morning. He is legitimately worried over how George Brown will cope with his interviews in Washington. It is feared he may lecture the President on Vietnamese policy. I think Pat realizes, as I do, that cautionary advice to his Chief may be forgotten in the heat of colloquy. Had a talk with Patricia, she looking pretty. They have a massive bulldog, with magnificent projecting fangs.

Before dinner at Averell's he showed me his heated outdoor swimming pool, which he had used just before my arrival. This property, long owned by Major and Mrs. Leonard, then by Governor Scranton, from whom Harriman bought it, is one of the most desirable in Washington.

Marie, Averell, Tommy Thompson, Mrs. Robert Kintner, and I dined together. Afterwards, Kinter came in from the White House. I think he must have taken several drinks for the road; his volubility and vanity could not, I hope, under ordinary circumstances be so exaggerated.

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October 12, 1966 - Wednesday

Settled a personnel matter this morning with John Steeves, Director-General of the Foreign Service.

Lunched with Jack McCloy. The letter from the President, defining his terms of reference, instruct him, in effect, to make a survey of Nato's present and future, a formidable assignment. A report is called for on January 15, 1967, by which time, it is hoped, conversations with the British, Germans, and other allies will have terminated. Jack believes at least six months would be required to reach tenable conclusions. The British, however, want to announce savings in their Nato commitments by December 15, 1966. He fears the unravelling process that will take place after British reductions. Sentiment in our Congress is mounting against maintaining our full military commitment, while our Allies reduce theirs. The timing is especially unfortunate in view of the weakness of Erhard's domestic political position.

Called on Tommy Thompson who outlined the secrets of the Anti-Ballistic Missile development. It altogether terrified me to know human minds were so inventive. The decision whether to spend 60 billion dollars on this project hangs in the balance. The Soviets seem to be going ahead with their system; if we do not match it the balance of terror may be disturbed. This was the most fascinating technical exposition I ever heard.

Had a satisfactory talk with Gene Rostow--brilliant fellow.

Jane McBaine's dinner guests at the 1925 F Street Club swamped the accommodations on one whole side of the house. They included French Ambassador Charles Lucet and his wife, Justice Stewart and Mrs. Potter, the Gerard Smiths, Walt Rostow and his lovely Elspeth, Dolly and Bob Hooker, Teddy Weinthal, Mrs. Fuller (daughter of old Mrs. John Archbold), Alice Longworth, Lorraine Cooper's adorable niece.

Sat between Mrs. Potter and Jacqueline Lucet--a pleasant placement.

I had a professional talk after dinner with Walt, who can always coruscate on any subject. I was confused by his views on the USG policy of buying and selling gold, and must do home work on this intricate subject before raising it again with any one.

Mrs. L. in habitual wit--she deposited me at the Met.

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October 13, 1966 - Thursday

Had a talk with Dean Rusk this morning about George Brown, and tomorrow's meetings with him. Dean is pleased with the Katzenbach and other recent appointments at State. He thinks our bombing in North Vietnam has had a real effect on their logistical system. His talks last week with Gromyko were the best he has ever had with that tough individual, but it is too early to know whether anything salutary will come of them. He believes the Soviet concern over China outweighs all other foreign policy considerations in the Kremlin. He cannot judge from intelligence reports what is happening in China, but it is evident the situation there is chaotic.

Speaking of his expectation of retiring as Secretary when the Vietnamese affair ends, he said in a speech last night he told his audience "I am like a GI in a fox-hole; I shall welcome my replacement with affection."

Lunched at 2425 Tracy Place with the Gerry Smiths. The George Garretts and Sammy Hood (here in connection with the Brown visit), Henry Brandon and others were there. The Smiths bought this house a short time ago--it has a beautiful terrace and garden reached from the second floor--an unusual but attractive arrangement. Talked British politics with Brandon; he is sharp and feline.

October 14, 1966 - Friday

W[illegible] British delegation this morning in the Secretary's Conference Room Pat Dean, Michael Stewart, Denis Greenhill, Murray Maclehose, were there, but George Brown was closeted with Dean Rusk. They did not emerge until it was time for Messrs. Brown, Dean, Walter Stoessel, and myself to go to the White House. The President and Brown were alone for a while in the oval office. Afterwards, the rest of us were taken in tow for a stroll through the grounds, in the course of which the President discoursed lengthily and pungently on the Vietnamese situation. He was exuberant, and seemed in excellent health.

Back at the White House, he insisted on Brown meeting the press corps. Next he threw George to the television people, while he retreated to be photographed with the Governor of Colorado. On the spur of the moment, he invited the Foreign Secretary, Pat Dean and me to go with him to the Senate, where he was to be a luncheon guest of all the Senators. One does not resist Niagara, so off we set. Arrived there, Mike Mansfield introduced George Brown, who made an adequate, impromptu speech. Then Mike invited his colleagues to clap welcomes for Pat and me.

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We left the President, and the three of us hurried to State, where Dean Rusk gave a working lunch for George. Our guest of honor downed a couple of gin and tonics, drank white wine, and was eloquent though not excitable. The conversation went well, covering many substantive topics.

I did a slight drafting job this afternoon on a proposed message from the President to the Prime Minister regarding Rhodesia.

The President was, as always, cordial to me, and said undeserved, flattering things.

Dined tonight at the British Embassy.

This was a gala dinner, but no speeches, only toasts to the Queen and President. I sat between Marie Harriman and Mary Bundy; Mary told me Dean Acheson is writing a second volume of memoirs. He is on his Maryland farm, so I have not seen him.

George Brown seemed thoroughly pleased with his political adventures today. His face was a red, glowing sunset. He showed no indication of intoxication. New acquaintances sometimes find his language unexpected. It is said he told pretty Mrs. Katzenbach he would like to pinch her bottom.

Marge and Bob McNamara dropped me at the Club. Bob returned yesterday from Vietnam. He is in favor of trying another bombing pause; he says it would not have any dangerous consequences for our forces there, but he knows US military, and much other sentiment, is violently opposed to the idea. He asked me to accompany him on his next trip to the area; this I would love to do. I do like and admire that couple.

October 15, 1966 - Saturday

Packed up. Lunched at Kay Graham's, seated between Jane Thompson and Alice Longworth. Kay had gathered many luminaries, male and female, to meet George Brown.

The Thompsons have sold their house to the Eugene Rostows. Tommy is a man of great character and ability; I believe only his strong sense of duty impelled him to accept another assignment to Moscow.

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George Brown bellowed out at lunch that I was the best Ambassador Great Britain had ever sent to Washington; it was a disconcerting remark, likely to be misconstrued by some of the Senators and officials present, to say nothing of Pat Dean, but I am glad he is so amiably inclined.

October 16 - Sunday

I came up to New York on the shuttle yesterday evening, and took PanAm 100 at ten o'clock this morning.

I was glad at Kay Graham's lunch yesterday to see her looking so radiant. She is really running the Washington Post and Newsweek, and I would guess is now one of the most powerful journalistic figures in the world. She has made many personnel changes at the Washington Post. Al Friendly told me that he and his wife were coming to London shortly, to spend two years here. He has made a fortune out of his stock in the newspaper. There were a lot of newspaper men at Kay's, including Chalmers Roberts, Russ Wiggins, and his wife, Joe Kraft, Henry Brandon, Joe Alsop, and a half dozen others.

I had a smooth flight, and arrived at Heathrow exactly within the six-hour prediction.

During the trip I found published in a newspaper advertisement these words of John Donne, written in 1624:

> No man is an island, entire of itself, every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

October 17, 1966 - Monday

We gave a party at the house this afternoon, primarily for John and Mike Cowles and their wives, with the following guests:

Afterwards, E., S., and I had a supper for Paul and Bunnie (who is spending the night with us) Mellon, John Fowler, Romano and Rory McEwen, Kisty Hesketh, and Alexander McEwen.

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RECEPTION - MONDAY 17th OCTOBER 1966

6.30 - 8 pm.

Sir Michael & Lady Adeane
Viscountess Astor
Earl & Countess of Bessborough and
Lady Charlotte Ponsonby
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Sir Christopher & Lady Chancellor
Sir Ashley & Lady Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. Gardner Cowles
Mr. & Mrs. John Cowles
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
Lady Dashwood
Mr. David Douglas-Home
Mr. William Fitzgerald
Mr. Alastair Forbes
Mr. John Fowler
Lord & Lady Glendevon
Viscountess Hambleden
Viscount Harcourt
Mr. Charles Harding
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hewett (Minneapolis Tribune)
Ambassador Julius Holmes & Mrs. Holmes
Hon. Robert Loder
Mr. Maurice Macmillan
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Matthews
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mellon
Mr. John R. Murray
Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft
Miss Stephanie van den Bergh
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wells
Mr. Philip Wilson
Lady Victoria Yorke
Sir Philip & Lady de Zulueta
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Thomas

The Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Miss Sasha Bruce
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Skiff
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Fuller

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Not yet Replied

Mr. James Astor
Miss Annabel Jones
Sir Rex & Lady Benson
Miss Harriet Cavendish
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Hon. James Cecil
Mr. Peter Coats
Hon. Robert Corbett
Mr. Simon Elliott
Lady Hesketh
Patricia Countess Jellicoe
Lady Alexandra & Lady Zara Jellicoe
Miss Tessa Keswick
Count & Countess Kinsky
Mr. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Mr. Martin Maudling
Mr. David McEwen
Mr. Ferdinand Mount
Mr. David Morton
R Count & Countess Munster
Mr. Robert Polk
Miss Adriana de Santa-Cruz
R Hon. Timothy Tollemache
Hon. Michael Tollemache
Ava Viscountess Waverley
Miss Anne Rorimer & Miss Anne d'Harnoncourt
Mr. Christopher Balfour
Mr. Neil Balfour
Mr. & Mrs. John Stephan
A Vice-Admiral & Mrs. Rufus Rose
A Sir Arundell & Lady Neave

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October 18, 1966 - Tuesday

Julius Holmes came to see me this morning. Hennie and he came for cocktails with us yesterday. He is making a trip to various capitals, as a State Department representative, delivering speeches and conducting seminars on subjects connected with the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. He was a real wheel horse in this London Embassy for many years, and is an unusually competent and attractive man.

I spoke to the Embassy Wives today at the Columbia Club. It was their annual meeting. I embroidered on this text:

Phil Young came to see me this afternoon. He is spending a couple of months here at his wife's country place. His chief occupation nowadays is looking after the Holland-American Society affairs. They run a student exchange program.

I had a telegram from the Secretary this morning in these terms:

I carried out instructions in it by calling on George Brown at the Foreign Office and afterwards sending this reply to Dean Rusk:

George in this matter is really far off base. Both he and officials from the Foreign Office can be properly charged with unnecessary garrulity and harmful indiscretion. It is a pity that after creating such a favorable impression in Washington he has now generated some antagonism there as a result of his comments.

E and I were due to attend a reception given by the Duncan Sandys. I opted out, since I had so little time to dress; she reported it was an interesting gathering, attended by most of the bigwigs in the Conservative Party.

We went tonight at an early hour to dine with Sir Campbell Stuart. He has a lovely house in The Grove, Highgate Village, about a twenty minutes drive from the residence, where he has lived for years with Mr. Anthony Gishford. Stuart is almost 80, but seems in full possession of his faculties. Canadian by birth, he was taken up here by Lord Northcliffe was a power in the newspaper world, and made a fortune, some of which he has expended on fine paintings and art objects.

It was a delightful dinner; the other guests were Sissie and David Harlech, Sylvia and Christopher Chancellor, Arthur and Mrs. Goodhart, and Gishford.

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Embassy Wives Lunch - October 18, 1966

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I have been in Washington in connection with the visit there of the new British Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown.

The chief topic of conversation in our Capital continues to be Vietnam.

On the whole, I think sentiment about the situation there is more optimistic than it has been for a long time. Our military have fought bravely and effectively; all agree as to their remarkably high morale. The recent South Vietnamese elections were encouraging, especially since the Viet Cong made a determined drive to keep people from the polls.

Actually, the percentage of those voting was higher than it ever is in the United States.

No end to the war is, however, in early prospect.

We cannot be driven away, nor will we withdraw in the absence of reasonable guarantees of a peaceful future for this sorely tried nation.

Few dissents are made to this determination. Those who earlier advocated a scuttle and run policy are now, except for a few cranks, silent. There is naturally a determination to get the unpleasant, disruptive, dangerous business over with.

At the same time, there is a popular realization that, so far as it is consonant with honor and wisdom, our Government has taken every step possible along the path of peace.

Perhaps a break will unexpectedly occur--as was the case with the Berlin airlift; until then, I believe we have no alternative to following steadfastly our present course.

The second problem uppermost in political circles concerns the future of NATO and the Atlantic Community. Fourteen of the fifteen nations (excluding only France) have decided to continue the alliance in undiminished vigor. Though costly and inconvenient, its apparatus will be removed from French soil to more hospitasble neighboring states.

A review will, of course, be made, as it should be, of what, if any, alterations in its dispositions might be advisable in the light of experience. It seems to me a dangerous tendency to declare, as some have done, that NATO no longer matters much. . . . because the Soviet threat against Europe has largely disappeared. This reasoning is not one we would apply, for example, to fire insurance, declaring that since our house has not been incinerated to date, there was no reason to insure it in the future. The deployment of Soviet military strength has not fundamentally altered; in fact, its missile menace is greater than ever. It would appear most imprudent to discard these joint undertakings which have assured European security for the past 17 years. This does not foreclose our continued policy

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of exploring every possibility of bringing about a better relationship between East and West.

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Troop stationing in Germany, Offset arrangements.

British drawdowns. Sentiment in American Congress.

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Arthur is writing another article, this time for Encounter, on the Kennedy assassination. He said he is more convinced than ever of the distortion and falsification of facts by the two authors who have recently attacked the Warren Commission report.

October 19, 1966 - Wednesday

Received this copy of a message sent on October 19 to the Prime Minister from President Johnson:

Staff meeting this morning. I talked to our people about the trilateral conversations set to commence this week in Bonn. We are still at an impasse with the British over the terminal date.

Afterwards, in the conference room, USIS showed a documentary television film in which Bill Bundy described the political background of the Vietnamese war. I thought it a brilliant, convincing performance.

I went over with Bill Armstrong this morning the elaborate preparations we have made for the visit here on November 9 of Secretary of Commerce Connor.

The Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, Councillor Patrick Dare, with his Deputy Mayor, called on me. They have been talking with the Hilton Hotel people with a view to having them put up one of their establishments at Stratford. It looks as if this may be done. Over one million visitors come to Stratford each year, and overnight accommodations for them are entirely inadequate.

E and Anne Fleming lunched with me at the office.

Bob Kleiman of the New York Times called to see me this afternoon. He has been sounding out opinion here and on the Continent about the non-proliferation treaty. The greatest difficulty involved is over whether the Germans should renounce forever participation in a nuclear organization. They probably would agree not to have a national nuclear deterrent, but I seriously doubt if a German Government could survive if it announced it would permanently subject itself to a second-class status in this field. What I think they would welcome would be being placed on an equality with the British. This the British will not accept, since they intend to go ahead with their costly Polaris program. Meanwhile, the Germans seem to be pleased with their membership on the McNamara Committee. A non-proliferation agreement which the Germans did not sign would be of little value. Chalfont keeps agitating this question, but I do not think our people will be prepared to deal with it further until the President has returned from the Far East.

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The following message was sent October 18, 1966, by private channel to Prime Minister Wilson from President Johnson:

In reply to your good message on Rhodesia, let me begin by saying that I greatly admired the way you handled the Commonwealth Conference. You were certainly right to concentrate on holding the group together and retaining control of the Rhodesian situation. As you say, the Commonwealth is very important to all of us -- the more so as racial problems multiply.

If Smith throws away his last chance, you may depend on our full support for the moves spelled out in your letter. Specifically, we will support your withdrawal of all previous offers to Smith, your adoption of a position of no independence before majority rule, and your proposal of limited mandatory economic sanctions in the Security Council.

I know you are aware that there will be strong pressures to broaden the sanctions and to apply them to South Africa. My people -- both at the State Department and in New York -- seriously doubt that there will be support in the Council for limiting the scope of export sanctions or for restricting to Mozambique any subsequent oil embargo. They believe that the drive to enlarge the target to include South Africa is likely to be overwhelming. Nevertheless, I fully appreciate your problems with a UK veto of such an enlargement.

I do not think that we can help through direct contact with Smith. If you believe it would be useful to have a go at Vorster, I am willing to have my Ambassador reiterate our firm support for your policy and for UN resolutions designed to end the Smith regime. He would try to persuade them that their own interests dictate that they comply with the present voluntary sanctions. He would also point out that the Security Council is likely to impose mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, and that South African refusal to comply would lead to pressures to extend them to South Africa which would be difficult for us to resist. Perhaps your people in Pretoria could make a similar approach.

In any event, I would suggest that we use the time you have gained to discuss the problems presented if you are forced to give effect to your Conference commitments, as well as the contingencies which could arise if things go badly in New York. If you agree. I will get my people in touch with yours.

I want you to know that I think you have been a great force for good in this matter. I know it is a heavy cross, but you are doing Africa and the world a great service.

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Herman Van Roijen came to see me. We discussed Nato reorganization, and non-proliferation. Regarding the latter, he entertains much the same opinion as myself.

Messrs. King and Myers talked to me about having a revival next year of many old but still famous American films, including some featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. The USIA will make money available for this purpose, so we agreed to give it a try. What good showing these films at US Government expense to selected audiences of 200 in the Embassy theater will do for American foreign policy is somewhat obscure to me.

Eugene Kinnaly, aged 88, Administrative Assistant to Speaker McCormack, came to see me as part of his annual foreign tour. He is a dear old man.

Nelson Slater called me today from Switzerland. He wants me to round up obsolete textile machinery from British textile manufacturers, to be placed in the National Textile Museum he is sponsoring in Rhode Island.

Tonight, E., S., and I went to Cinehouse, 8 St. Anne's Court, Soho, to see the television show Tristram Powell had done with Natalie Barney.

The miniscule BBC television studio is [redacted] attractive. It is in a block seemingly devoted to places of dubious entertainment--dubious in the sense that men standing in front of posters of naked women sing out to passersby to come in and see the show.

The Barney film was delayed in arrival, so we watched a documentary on the origins of the movie business in England, which commenced a little before the beginning of the century. It was an intriguing tale, for it is almost impossible now to realize how primitive were the methods and machines used in those days.

Natalie acquitted herself with distinction and charm. Tristram Powell wants to do one or more additional narrations with her. Tony Powell and his wife (Tristram' parents) were there as well as several young people, including Sasha.

When I was in Washington, Jane McBaine told me she offered for sale her house around the corner from us on N Street. She says the neighborhood has become impossible because of the nightly attacks made on houses there by beatniks and rapscallions who come up from the discoteques and night spots on M Street to break windows, pound on doors, and assault wayfarers in that part of Georgetown. According to her, the Police cannot cope with the situation, nor can local vigilantes.

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October 20, 1966 - Thursday

John Cowles came to see me at the office this morning. I consider him one of the best personalities in the publishing world, whether at home or abroad. He is a man of discernment with unusual breadth of interests. He is an excellent citizen, and constructive in his views on political matters, whether domestic or international. He generously offered us his house last year at Antigua, and we hope to see him there in 1967.

Bill Benton came to lunch with me at the office. Our seance commenced at 12:15 and lasted until 1:45 p. m. During this period he scarcely stopped talking even long enough to ply himself with food and drink. It is a pity that a man who so exudes good will is such a gas bag. His retentive memory, his wide reading should make his conversation interesting, but it cascades over one in such volume as to submerge the confused recipient of his confidences. A few months ago he bought the Merriam-Webster Dictionary business. It is expanding at a gratifying rate, and according to Bill is much superior to the Oxford Dictionary. I must inform myself about Noah Webster, famous as a lexicographer but, according to Benton, a sort of John Locke.

Bill's political ambitions still exist. He would like to return to the Senate and thinks he made a mistake in not, as preparation for it, having accepted President Kennedy's offer to become Ambassador to Italy. This would have helped him with the large Italian colonies in Connecticut. He has not decided whether he will try to cop Senator Dodd's seat in 1970, in which year he will be 70.

He considers a United States Senatorship the best of political positions because of the freedom--he does not term it irresponsibility--it affords its occupant to comment on any subject under the sun that is not displeasing to his constituents. I have always admired the courage he displayed, when he was a Senator, in attacking Senator McCarthy when few others dared to do so.

His business affairs continue to flourish. He told me he had, about a week ago, refused an offer of $100 million for his family interest in an educational moving picture company. His son owns 56% of the stock, and told his father he was more interested in continuing with the company than in obtaining this huge amount of profit. I sometimes suspect Bill draws a long bow in his enthusiasm over his financial accomplishments, for he said that the

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Encyclopedia Britannica was five times more profitable than the moving picture company, which leads one to wonder if Paul Getty is really the richest man in America.

Jean Monnet, over from Paris for the day, talked to me about the subject I had discussed with him before I went to Washington--namely a revival of momentum in the European unity movement with the inclusion of Great Britain in the complex. He is seeing George Brown tonight, will go to Rome tomorrow, and has already made successful preliminary soundings in Bonn.

After the diffusiveness of Benton's conversation, it was refreshing to listen to the crystal clarity of Monnet's thoughts.

E. and I went to Westminster Abbey this afternoon to attend the wedding of Alexandra Anastasia Phillips and the Marquess of Hamilton. Her parents, Gina (daughter of Zia and Harold Wernher) and Harold Phillips must be pleased with their beautiful daughter marrying a young man about whom I have never heard anything but praise. Bunny Phillips was in the British Security services during the war, and I saw a lot of him.

As a spectacle, these nuptials were unusually glittering. The Queen, and the Duke of Edinburgh and various other members of the Royal Family were out in force. The stalls behind the choir were lined with social celebrities including a rather full game bag of Dukes, Duchesses, and other aristocratic fry. The Spanish and Chilean Ambassadors with their wives were the diplomatic corps viewers.

After an hour or more of liturgy, I returned to the office, dropping E off at St. James's Palace where the newly-wedded couple held a reception.

Mike Dubois, formerly of OSS, Woodrow Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. McGowan (friends of George McGhee's), and Lulu de Waldner came for drinks with us before I went off as a guest of Woodrow to the 69th meeting of the Saintsbury Club. This Club, founded in memory of the great Professor Saintsbury, gives two dinners a year, at one of which each of its members is allowed, if he so wishes, to bring a guest. The food and wine are, I think, the best I have had in London. We gathered in a room at the Vintners' Hall before the meal, where we consumed Louis Roederer champagne. This room is one of the few in London that escaped bomb damage, and the Vintners Hall has been in existence for more than 600 years. The menu was:

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MENU

Avocado pear
Fillet of Sole Bonne Femme
Roast Grouse
Button Sprouts
French Beans
Parmentier Potatoes
Bread Sauce
Chicken Livers in Bacon
Apples and Walnuts
Coffee

The Wines

Very Old Madeira
Chevalier Montrachet, 1955
Beaune Theurons, 1952
Aloxe-Corton, Hospices de Beaune, 1948
Clos de Vougeot, 1945
Quinta do Noval, 1945
Hennessey, 1900

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I sat between Wyatt and Gladwyn. The latter talked to me at length about making Europe, and bringing Great Britain into it. The principal speaker was Robert Speaight, a Shakesperian actor whose discourse was perfect for the occasion. The British are certainly blessed with numbers of people who excel as after-dinner speakers, and Speaight is one of the best.

October 21, 1966 - Friday

This morning I presented an honor award to Stephen Palmer, who had been head of the political section in Tel Aviv. This little ceremony was photographed and attended by members of his family and people from the political section.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal today with Pamela Berry. She gave me an amusing account of the proceedings at Blackpool, where she stayed during the Conference of the Conservative Party. She thought Ted Heath had generated considerable enthusiasm for his leadership, but thinks he lacks people in his entourage who give him wise advice--I believe like many others of his admirers, she thinks such advice might well come from women. She is wonderful company.

I left this afternoon for Easton Neston for my first shoot of the season. There was a preceding one that took place while I was in the United States.

We received today a copy of the last message from the Prime Minister to the President. It was:

Pamela and David Hicks, Romana and Rory McEwen, Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece, were there for the weekend. Pamela told me that her mother, Edwina Mountbatten, wanted to be buried at sea. This was done. The reason seems to have been that her mother had a life-long fear of being in confined places.

When Bill Benton was last here, he said the Prime Minister told him he had formed a considerable admiration for the Queen. He found her amazingly well informed on both domestic and foreign political matters, and looked forward eagerly to his weekly briefings of her.

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The following message from Prime Minister Wilson to President Johnson was received October 21 by private channel:

QUOTE:

Many thanks indeed for your very helpful message on Rhodesia. We are truly grateful for your promise of support if Smith throws away his last chance.

We of course share to some extent the apprehensions of your people, both in Washington and in New York, about the likely difficulties of trying to limit the scope of export sanctions or restricting any oil embargo to Mozambique. But such indications as we have had from Commonwealth heads of government are that they will do their best to honour their part of the Conference bargain. We shall just have to work hard to achieve the desired result: and this is why your promise of support is of such real practical value to us.

I fully accept what you say about the difficulty of your helping through direct contact with Smith. But I warmly welcome your offer to have a go at Vorster. I believe this could be very helpful, especially if it can be done soon. Without being too sanguine about the likelihood of the South Africans pressing Smith really hard to accept this last chance, I think there is at least a worthwhile prospect of their doing so. George Brown worked on the South African Ambassador here as a preliminary to meeting Muller in New York: and, at that meeting, Muller undertook to think over very carefully what George had said and, for the first time in our dealings with him, he appeared seriously to contemplate the possibility of using South African influence. Accordingly, when he got back here, George sent a further message to Muller, confirming what he had told him of the terms we have now put to Smith and warning him that, as Smith was on the brink of a decision, any South African action would have to be immediate to affect it. We do not, of course, know whether the South Africans have yet taken any action but I shall be very grateful if you will, as you suggest, now instruct your Ambassador in Pretoria to act on the lines you propose. This will most usefully reinforce our own approach to Muller. Moreover, the timing should be just right. Smith yesterday gave our emissary in Salisbury his oral reply. As we expected, it temporises. Smith promises us a written reply within the next week or so. His oral reaction has been essentially negative: but I still think there may be an outside chance of getting somewhere with him before our end-November deadline: and, perhaps more important, before the November 11th Anniversary of I.D.I. If the South Africans can be induced to weigh in constructively while he and his colleagues are still deliberating, this might yet tip the scales.

Meanwhile, however, we clearly have to prepare for the worst: and I am sure it is right, as you suggest, that our people should get together to consider the contingencies.

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I am not quite sure at what point this will reach you in your present travels. But it brings you my warmest wishes for a profitable outcome. George has given me a heart-warming account of his reception in Washington and especially from yourself. Clearly there can be no room for excessive optimism about current trends in Soviet attitudes. But it seems as though there may be at least a chink of light at the end of the tunnel.

UNQUOTE

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October 22, 1966 - Saturday

It was extremely pleasant to see the Colonels again. Today there were Colonels Tony Robards, Tim Manning, (aged 83), Ivo Reid, Peter Dollar, and Fetherstonhaugh. The other Syndicate members were Derek Lawson, Rory McEwen; Derek brought a guest, and David Hicks was also a guest. Only outlying coverts were beaten, in preparation for the big day two weeks from now when it is hoped the leaves will be off the trees. The weather was mild and sunny, we killed 45 pheasants, about ten partridges, and a number of hares. Two of the guns went off after lunch to a local wedding. Tim Manning, as usual, brought a bottle of Port. This time it was 1925 Taylor. He is surprisingly spry for his age, a good shot, but his eyesight is beginning to fail.

I saw a fox during the day which I could easily have killed, but since we were in the territory of the Grafton Hunt, he was allowed to escape.

Lady Mary Hesketh and her daughter came to dine and spend the night.

October 23, 1966 - Sunday

We mobilized in force this morning to go over and see Sir Hereward Wake, his wife and house. This is one of the most desirable places in England, to my mind. The whole scheme was conceived by Repton. Sheep and cattle graze up to the long windows of the house, numerous pheasants were strolling around the park. The library and dining rooms are as satisfactory architecturally as one could imagine. This place has always been in the possession of the same family.

E and I came back this evening by train; Jim Surtees and Sasha dined with us.

October 24, 1966 - Monday

Gerry Smith came to see me this morning. He has enlisted as advisors for his international magazine, the first number of which will be published next September, a brilliant group, including David Harlech and Kenneth Younger from Britain.

I went in formal morning garb to Westminster Abbey, to attend the service of commemoration to mark the 21st anniversary of the United Nations. It was a fine ceremony, with young men bearing the flags of the member states up the long aisle. Prince Philip, Prince Bernhardt, and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) were there. Bernhardt and Sadruddin each read scripture. Unfortunately, the Rev. Dr. Eugene C. Blake, an American,

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General Secretary-elect of the World Council of Churches, preached a sermon, the first 15 minutes of which was excellent, but it then dragged on interminably. Since there were many hymns and prayers, and occasional magnificent bursts from the trumpeters stationed on a platform above us, added to which the choir was in full voice, the congregation did not exit until well after one o'clock, which must have been an especial inconvenience to the Prime Minister, George Brown, and members of the Cabinet who were in attendance.

I returned to the office, where I gave lunch to E, Michel and Marina, who are moving to the house today to stay with us.

Admiral Willard J. Smith, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, called on me. He said the U. S. safety regulations were having smooth sailing.

He was followed by Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who is always interesting.

Michel made me a wonderful gift this evening. It is a folio edition in three volumes of McKenney's North American Indians. It was specially bound for and has the insignia of his grandmother, Queen Olga, on the covers.

E and I went tonight to a dinner given by Mary and Eric Bessborough at the Turf Club, for Mary's sister Frances Baker. They were allowed to use both the Ladies' and Men's Dining Rooms, and it was a happy occasion. Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Patsy and Nigel Fisher, Kitty and Gilbert Miller, Loelia Westminster, Lord and Lady Hastings, the Melchetts, Gerard Andre, and many others were there. I sat between Mary and Elizabeth. After dinner, I had a talk with Gerard, who has been stationed in London, I believe continuously, for almost 18 years. He is said to be the best informed bachelor in the Diplomatic Service.

I read a telegram today that filled me with apprehension. It was from George Brown to Gromyko, in these terms:

> "I greatly valued our talks in New York. As you know, I subsequently saw President Johnson and the leading members of the US administration. I have reflected carefully on what you and they said to me. As a result I believe a further early meeting between us could help to make positive progress, especially towards a solution of the Vietnam problem. It is for you to say when and where we should meet. As for me, I am ready to go to Moscow immediately you say."

It seems to me to betray an entire lack of understanding of Gromyko's personality and tactics.

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[redacted]

Tommy Nichols called me tonight from New York, to remind me I had promised, if possible, to present the cup after the International Race at Laurel, Maryland, on November 11. Much as I would like to be there, I had to tell him I could not again fly to the United States so soon after my last visit.

October 25, 1966 - Tuesday

Bronson Tweedy brought Desmond Fitzgerald and Kingsley of CIA to see me this morning. They have all been discussing with the British the escape a few days ago from prison of Robert Blake, the spy who was serving a sentence of 42 years. It is not known whether the Soviets engineered the evasion, but it is supposed he was immediately spirited out of the country by boat. This reflects sadly on British Security, and Roy Jenkins is being grilled in the House of Commons about the lack of proper precautions in prisons against such happenings.

We had a lunch at home today for the following:

Sir Frederick Ashton
Mrs. Montagu Meyer
Mr. John Wells
Mrs. Phipps
Baroness de Rothschild
Prince and Princess Michel of Greece
Mr. Olivier Gendedien (Belgian Racing Driver)

They were a merry crowd.

Colonel B. C. A. Napier, British Military Attache in Saigon for 2-1/2 years, now assigned to AQ in Edinburgh, came to see me this afternoon. Cabot Lodge had telegraphed me from Vietnam, saying he would like me to talk to him. Napier believes that although the United Kingdom will not send any troops, they should make a more substantial effort in other respects in that part of the world. He particularly stressed the necessity for a revolutionary development amongst the South Vietnamese and giving them greater security. He emphasized how useful were British police techniques in the work of pacification. I was greatly impressed by Napier; he thinks our military men, although thoroughly competent in their own activities, have no feel for the civil side and for public relations. The American press representatives are pampered and given every facility and convenience to see the war, but most of them remain skeptical and feel frustrated by the inadequacy of our briefings.

[redacted]

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I received today this letter from Bill Bundy:

I think it was folly for our officials to get into such a discussion with George Brown, particularly in the presence of a foreign newspaper correspondent and a Member of the Senate.

Tonight I went at the invitation of Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, Chairman of Charrington Vintners Limited, to a vintage dinner his company gave at the Cafe Royal. Philippe de Rothschild was the principal speaker.

There were about 180 people at the dinner, including the Spanish, Austrian, Portuguese Ambassadors. I sat between E. P. Taylor, th Canadian financier and race horse owner, and the agreeable S. R. H. Williams of the Charrington Company. Taylor told me he was pleased with his Lyford Cay development in Nassau. I gather from his conversation he has concentrated the financial direction of his large enterprises in that almost tax-free island. He has been for some years amongst the leading breeders of horses, and during this calendar year expects his stables to win in excess of a million dollars on flat races. I would judge him a man of considerable force, something of a rough customer. He asked me to communicate to Chester Beatty his desire to meet him, saying he would go anywhere to do so, since he wants to learn From C. B. the circumstances under which the latter originally acquired half the island of Nassau. Williams proved knowledgeable about Madeira; he is going to make me a gift of bottles of Rainwater.

Almost my pleasantest encounter of the evening was with dear old André Simon, [redacted] just returned from a trip to the United States. Even at 89, he clasps one like a vigorous bear, and with his great bushy white hair framing a Bacchic face, presents a striking appearance. I gave him a message from Jean Monnet, telling him of Jean's report he had once been with Simon when he consumed 144 oysters as a first course at dinner. The old boy answered "that was exceptional; I usually limit myself to 100."

Lord Fraser of Lonsdale presided. Almost completely blinded during the first World War, he married many years ago the nurse who attended him in hospital at that time, and has continued to lead an active life. His introductory remarks were apposite, witty; except when one saw him closely, his blindness was not apparent. Rothschild made an excellent speech, entirely suitable to the occasion. He [redacted] spent hours the day before inspecting the Hall, to make sure its acoustics [redacted] were favorable and microphones would be properly placed. Unfortunately,

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he took the additional precaution of having a small microphone hung around his chest, instead of relying on the larger amplifier at the head table. Some of his speech did not, therefore, carry to the furthest ends of the room, but the content was, I think, good enough to warrant publication. Oliver Chandos responded for the guests, and as always, this talented man acquitted himself well. Charlie Forte, owner of the Cafe Royal, was there, and I have no doubt responsible for the high quality of the food served.

In tribute to Philippe the guests drank before dinner a Ruinart champagne, a firm entirely owned by Rothschild. Later on, we had a Chateau Mouton Baron Philippe of 1960, a pleasant wine, followed by Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1949 that was delicious. To the surprise of many, this 1949 blanked out its successor, served in magnums, a Mouton Rothschild of 1934. The last lacked any bouquet, and was, I thought, distinctly on the downgrade. The list of wines and the menu were:

I talked to Pepe Santa Cruz about his Gibraltar negotiations. He is naturally sensitive on the subject, for the press and public here have been severe regarding Spanish claims to sovereignty over the Rock. I should guess that no real progress will be made while Franco is Chief of State; the old antipathies against him are still strong, especially in the Labour Party. Santa Cruz rightly wishes to soldier on and keep the matter open.

October 26, 1966 - Wednesday

I took Sasha to lunch at the Clermont Club; I have never had a more engaging companion; [redacted]

Tarlton Winchester came to see me this afternoon. Although he retired to Spain some years ago and no longer has any official connection with the U. S. Lines, he continues an active interest in its activities. After he left, I talked to Bill Armstrong about the current negotiations between this American company and the British Government arising out of the limitation by HMG on currency to be expended abroad.

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Toasts

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Proposed by

The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.H.

Chairman, Charrington Vintners Limited

—*—

THE VINTAGE

Proposed by

M. le Baron Philippe de Rothschild

—*—

RESPONSE

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chandos, D.S.O., M.C.

The Vintage Dinn

Café Royal

London

Tuesday 25th October 1

Wines

Ruinart Blanc de Blancs 1961

—★—

ertola Amontillado, '50'
For England" *Bottled in Spain*

—

oiton Charlemagne 1961
"Cordon D'Or"

—

u Mouton Baron Philippe 1960

—

eau Mouton Rothschild 1949
Chateau Bottled

eau Mouton Rothschild 1934
Bottled En Magnum

—

er Barglay Trockenbeerenauslese 1959
at the estate by the proprietors,
Michel Schneider Nachf.

—

Madeira Blandy's Vintage 1866

—

ande Fine Champagne Cognac 1929

Menu

Canapes de Pâte de Foie Gras

—★—

Tortue verte en Tasse

Paillettes

—

Filet de Sole Newburg

—

Batonette de Volaille Princesse

—

Selle d'Agneau rôtie a l'anglaise

Boutons de Choux de Bruxelles et Marrons

Pommes Parisiènne

—

Souffé au Chocolat

—

Stilton avec Têtes de Céleris

—

Panier de Fruits

Friandises

Café

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October 27, 1966 - Thursday

The Ambassador of El Salvador, Arturo Ramon Gonzalez, called on me this morning. He has for some years been an important figure in the International Coffee Organization. Aged about 47, he studied economics at the San Mateo Junior College in California, before teaching business and tax accounting in El Salvador. He has been a banker, and a man of some prominence at home. He seemed friendily inclined toward the United States.

I lunched today with the Governor of the Bank of England and these guests:

Leslie Kenneth O'Brien, the Governor, was born in 1908, educated at Wandsworth School, and started in the Bank when he was 19 years old. He has remained there ever since, and from being Deputy Governor was named Governor when Cromer's term expired.

This was the first time I have been there to lunch when they had the members of the Accepting Houses Committee, who meet on two such occasions a year.

I had a long talk with Lord Kindersley, as well as with the Governor. Kindersley is a man of high reputation for ability. He said his house was burgled a few days ago, and pictures given him by his mother and father made away with. He had owned them about 40 years, and never had them valued. Only one other object of importance was taken.

Donald Downs came to see me this afternoon. My intervention with Henry Tasca in Morocco was, according to Donald, successful, for he has now been given permission to acquire land near Marrakech with his old OSS friends, the Greens. He is retaining his little farmhouse 20 miles from Rome. He is a resourceful fellow; he is finishing another production on gastronomy, to be called Book of Soups.

While E went to the Exchange Teachers' party at the English Speaking Union, I attended the farewell given at the Columbia Club to General and Mrs. Hardy, and to welcome General Box and his wife.

Later, E., S., Marina, Michel and I went to dine with Diana Phipps. Although we did not sit down until about 9:30 to consume the food she had been preparing all afternoon, there was such an air of informality and gaiety about the whole evening as to make it delightful. The guests were:

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BANK OF ENGLAND

ACCEPTING HOUSES LUNCHEON: 27TH OCTOBER 1966

Guest

MR.NIALL MACDERMOT, O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.	Financial Secretary to the Treasury

Members of the Accepting Houses Committee

SIR EDWARD J.REID, BT.	Baring Brothers & Co.Ltd.
MR.ANGUS MACKINNON	Brown Shipley & Co.Ltd.
MR.S.R.ALLSOPP	Arbuthnot Latham & Co.Ltd.
MR.WALTER A.BRANDT	Wm.Brandt's Sons & Co.Ltd.
MR.J.G.WALFORD	Charterhouse Japhet & Thomasson Ltd.
MR.C.J.J.CLAY	Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd.
MR.H.H.W.POLLARD	Guinness Mahon & Co.Ltd.
MR.C.E.A.HAMBRO	Hambros Bank Ltd.
THE RT.HON.LORD SHERFIELD	Hill, Samuel & Co.Ltd.
MR.CYRIL H.KLEINWORT	Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.
MR.D.P.THOMSON	Lazard Brothers & Co.Ltd.
MR.LOUIS FRANCK	Samuel Montagu & Co.Ltd.
THE RT.HON.VISCOUNT HARCOURT	Morgan Grenfell & Co.Ltd.
MR.LEOPOLD D.DE ROTHSCHILD	N.M.Rothschild & Sons
MR.GORDON RICHARDSON	J.Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.Ltd.
MR.G.C.SELIGMAN	S.G.Warburg & Co.Ltd. (incorporating Seligman Brothers)

Bank of England

THE GOVERNOR	
THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR	
LORD KINDERSLEY	Director
MR.BABINGTON SMITH	Director
MR.KESWICK	Director
SIR MAURICE LAING	Director
SIR WILLIAM CARRON	Director
MR.BAILEY	Executive Director
MR.ALLEN	Executive Director
MR.MORSE	Executive Director
MR.KING	Director
LORD ROBENS	Director
SIR RONALD THORNTON	Director
MR.HOLLOM	Executive Director
MR.FFORDE	Chief Cashier
MR.BRIDGE	Assistant to the Governors
MR.ROOTHAM	Assistant to the Governors
MR.CLARKE	Principal, Discount Office

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Dede Abreu and Husband
Michelangelo Antonioni and Girl Friend
Hercules Belleville and Female Companion
Argentine Man
Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller
Antonia and Hugh Fraser
The Master of Lovat
Lillian Hellman (Playwright)
Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece
Mrs. Kenneth Tynan
Sasha Bruce
Dudley Moore

(Various after dinner, Lichtensteins, Wittgensteins, etc.)

I found the lovely looking Dede Abreu, [redacted] whose husband is half Cuban, half French, had bought a house in the Marais in Paris, which sounds like the dream place of all time. She is an American in her early 30's; her husband is said to be the owner of l'Oeil, run by our friends, the Berniers. I sat between Antonia Fraser and Marina, both of whom have enterprising minds.

Jonathan Miller was on the other side of Antonia, and toward the end of dinner we plunged into a conversation on religion which led Miller to declare he intended to devote some of his time during the next five years to a study of Victorian spiritualism. His mind is encyclopaedic, and if he keeps on at the present rate, after he finishes Alice in Wonderland, he may well, because of the breadth of his speculative curiosity, revolutionize television here.

I had no chance to talk to my favorite, Dudley Moore. Michelangelo Antonioni, an Italian, is said to be at this time the most famous of moving picture producers. I found him on the dour side, an unusual impression to be created by one of his nationality.

October 28, 1966 - Friday

Generals Hardy and Box came to see me this morning. General Box has been transferred here from Turkey, and Hardy is to go down next week to his new post at Naples. The latter has performed excellently during his two-year tour here.

We had a lunch at home today for:

Bunchie said that her husband, Derek, was becoming increasingly deaf, but with the pride of a Scot refuses to protect his ears against the effects of almost constantly blasting away with a shotgun. I told her we had seen almost nothing since

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Lunch - Embassy residence - October 28, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Miss Sasha Bruce
Mrs. Elim O'Shaughnessy
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Smith
Mr. Howard Railey
Lady Inchyra
Lord Bessborough
Mr. Kevin Buckley (Newsweek)
Miss Bingham
Prince Michel of Greece

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Tweedy
Mr. Lawrence Tweedy
Sir Walter and Lady B-Davenport
Lord Inchyra

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we left Bonn of Kate and Kit Steele (the British Ambassador there), who were such friends. To my sorrow, I learned that Kit has completely lost the sight of one eye and the other is threatened. Bunchie and I disagreed on the comparison between the calamities of being blind or deaf. I would much prefer the second, she the first, but we found common ground in [redacted] preferring muteness to the other two disabilities.

I stopped in at C. John this afternoon, since Mr. John had sent me word he had a 17th Century Spanish rug of superlative merit. This is probably true, for it is a piece of capital importance; I did not inquire the price, and in lieu of it purchased an ivory 18th Century Italian crucifix.

I had a letter today from Barry Goldwater, written in Arizona, in which he informed me that his wife [redacted] and himself are planning a visit to Hong Kong on January 8 and hoped to have the pleasure of meeting me while there. He seems weak on geography.

George Feldman, our Ambassador in Malta, came to see me this afternoon. He is on his way home to plead for the extension of a greater amount of aid in one form or another to the Maltese Government. Although it is officially neutralist, he believes the Prime Minister to be definitely pro-American and anti-Communist. With the change in relationship between Malta and the British Government since the Maltese obtained independence, foreign expenditures in the island have diminished. The Maltese hope to compensate for this by developing greater tourist attractions. Also, they [redacted] hoped to have elements of the 6th Fleet call often or be stationed there.

October 29, 1966 - Saturday

I went this morning with Diana Phipps and her mother to look at several houses, with a view to their purchasing one of them in place of that Diana now occupies on Connaught Square. I was dismayed by the physical condition of those we saw. Due to the financial squeeze, prices of house property in metropolitan areas have been going down, but even judged by American standards they are still high. We lunched at the Cafe Royal. I spent the rest of the day reading, cleaning guns, and writing personal letters.

Mary O'Shaughnessy dined with us; I had a talk with her about her future. She is undecided whether to move to Georgetown, where Elim had a house, and seek government employment there, or to return to her native Massachusetts. Since

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there are three young children to be educated in public schools, I would think the latter course preferable, especially in view of her large family connection in the Boston area. I have a great admiration for her.

October 30, 1966 - Sunday

Mary and her troupe left early this morning, to sail home. There was nothing in yesterday's or today's telegrams requiring attention.

October 31, 1966 - Monday

We thought of going over to Paris yesterday, in order to visit Natalie Barney today when she will be 90. I had also half promised Nelson Slater, who, with Lulu, is spending a couple of weeks in Paris, to see him, but we decided to stay here. Consequently, I had few engagements.

Pete Skoufis introduced three new Foreign Service Officers, Messrs. Parrott, Arriaza, and Harvey Buffalo (whose father was with me at the Embassy in Paris). They have recently joined the Embassy staff as part of the Junior Office rotational program.

I took E and Jim Surtees to an early lunch at Fu Tong, where we had an assortment of Chinese dishes.

This afternoon I paid return calls on the Yugoslav and Austrian Ambassadors.

The competition between newly independent nations to excel each other in stupidity never seems to end. Yesterday our Ambassador in Guinea, Bob McIlvaine, was put under arrest by the Government there because Pan American World Airways, upon landing at Accra, was forced to unload the members of the Guinean delegation, who were bound for an African Conference at Addis Ababa. Since Pan American is a US corporation, a private enterprise, and not an agency of the US Government, it is subject to and operates under the rules of International Law applicable to air transport. The Government of Ghana had a perfect right to order it to leave these particular passengers in Accra. That the airline, or our Government, should be blamed for this injudicious move by the Ghanian authorities is ludicrous. I assume the Ambassador will shortly be released as a result of our vigorous protest.

politicians deal with the question. If a meeting takes place, he believes it will have to be postponed to some time in the early part of next year.

We had an excellent meal at Brooks. Solly applies himself to eating and drinking with the same enthusiasm that characterizes his many other activities and interests.

I went to a couple of Galleries this afternoon to look at paintings by compatriots, but bought nothing.

Newby Walmsley stopped in at the office to see me. He has retired from the Foreign Service, and lives in Madrid.

November 3, 1966 - Thursday

The Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, Denis Coffi Bile, came to see me this morning. He has previously been Ambassador to Israel and Cyprus. His French is excellent, his English non-existent.

We had a lunch today at home for the Walter Lippmanns. The other guests were Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, John and Ruth Wheeler-Bennett.

Walter told me they were on the verge of buying a house near Avallon, in the Burgundy region of France, with the expectation of spending four or five months a year there. Last week he saw President de Gaulle in Paris. He said the General appeared to be in perfect health, and looked better than on Walter's visit to him last year.

General de Gaulle told Lippmann his test of his capacity to continue in office was whether or not he noticed any impairment in his memory; thus far he has detected none. Walter said this is borne out by de Gaulle's being able on such occasions as his South American trip to deliver acceptable discourses in Spanish, a language he imperfectly understands, but for such purposes his script has been committed to memory. The same was true of the few speeches he made in Russian while last in the Soviet Union.

Walter is pessimistic about the British economy, and is said, though he did not mention it to me, to have no confidence in the Prime Minister. He takes a dim view of Nato, believing it out-moded. The spectacle of Germany in the throes of a political crisis is not displeasing to him. It is a pity that a man of such unusual intellectual gifts, and with a delightful personality, often seems to possess little sound political judgment, particularly in anything affecting France.

Walden Moore, President of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, came to see me. He is an intelligent enthusiast over this project, in which have been enlisted a large number of prominent Americans and many foreigners. I am skeptical as to what influence this group exercises over political decisions of the Atlantic Community Governments.

Jean Lambert came over from Paris today. I had a long talk with him about his own financial situation, and the operations of Great Northern Capital Corporation. He fears the Royal Bank of Canada may sell its demand notes to some individual or firm which would then be in a position to take over all the assets of the company. This would eliminate Jean's equity, which amounts to about 70% in an enterprise which, according to him, should be able in five years to eliminate its debts and have remaining about 15 million dollars worth of equity. He is prepared to give up to any interests who would purchase and fund these notes half of his own holdings. He is for good reason a desperately worried man, for this is almost his only remaining asset.

E and I went tonight to the Irish Club at 82 Eaton Square, to attend the unveiling of portraits of President Kennedy, President de Valera, and a now deceased famous Sinn Feiner. I made a speech about the late President's love of Ireland, and the tremendous impression made upon him by the warmth of his reception there. The Irish Ambassador eulogized the other two personalities.

There were several hundred people at this buffet reception, and, as so often is the case with the Irish, they exuded conviviality. The consumption of their native whisky was at a high level, so the din reached major proportions. The whole schedule was well behind time, and the Chairman, Dominick Donnelly, and his associates were well pleased with the event.

During the day I saw in the office Michel Couvreur, introduced to me by Robin Brook. He is a wine merchant at Bouze les Beaune in Burgundy. I should think he is about 35 years old, and has already become a respected figure in the trade. I was intrigued by his scientific description of his discovery of the usefulness of the gas argon in treating wine. I wound up by placing quite a large order with him for various 1964 vintages. This was somewhat foolish on my part, for most of those recommended will not be ready for drinking in less than five years.

Willis Robertson had given a letter of introduction to R. F. Burke Steele, formerly of Appomattox (near Staunton Hill), a prominent Virginia banker, resident of Petersburg. He overwhelmed me with gifts of various small items, including a $2 bill, a denomination now withdrawn from circulation. He managed Willis's last unsuccessful campaign. I did not view my old friend's failure to be renominated with great dismay, for I do think at the age of 80 he should have voluntarily made way for a younger man.

Speaking of wine, we had for lunch today Scharzberger Riesling 1964 and Ch. La Dominique 1945. These 1964 Moselles are already extraordinary in quality. They are sufficiently matured for current drinking, although it is possible they will further improve. The 1945 Ch. La Dominique is excellent, as are so many of the lesser red Bordeaux of that year. The productsof some of the most famous vineyards are still too hard to drink.

November 4, 1966 - Friday

General William S. Stone, Air Deputy at SHAPE, came to see me this morning. This attractive officer is pessimistic over the prospects of the diminution of all Nato forces in Europe.

I left this afternoon by train for Easton Neston.

Related to my conversation with Solly Zuckerman, I find our contact in the British Foreign Office on the subject of seismic detection has been informed that our confidential EXDIS telegrams on this subject to the State Department have been made known to the British Embassy in Washington. This is disgraceful, but the kind of thing that happens all too often and results in compromising our sources.

The governmental situation in Germany has r[illegible]gerous stage. It looks as if Erhard would be forced to resign, and [illegible]et judge what sort of government will replace him. He seems to be [illegible]his usual politically inert manner.

I had a letter today from Bill Benton, whose observations are sometimes on the naive side. In a postscript he writes:

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"Dave, I thought more about Italy. I do not think it's for me. I would indeed like to run for the Senate in 1970, if Tom Dodd is not a candidate to succeed himself, but I cannot be sure that the post in Italy would help guarantee the nomination. Indeed, how the God do I know that I'll be alive in 1970? I'm very grateful to you for suggesting the matter.

I have thought a lot about it. (And about my mistake--in retrospect--in 1960.) I feel that the President should have a group of men he trusts scattered around in various roles through which they might develop as Secretaries of State. We have no plan under which a President develops candidates for the secretaryship. I would be glad to take any role anywhere which might make me one of the half dozen candidates for the secretaryship. Did I remind you again - no, I didn't, because I've done it before - that you must hold yourself open and available for the secretaryship? You and I agreed that Goldberg would have to take the secretaryship if it was offered him. So must you."

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I arrived in the darkness at Bletchley Station at 5:00 o'clock. Diana Cooper, Romana and Rory McEwen, Cecilia and Alexander McEwen, and Charles Farrell are staying there. Cecilia having broken one arm and a leg in an automobile accident, is encased in plaster casts.

Georgia and Sacheverell Sitwell came over for dinner, and Georgia gave me Henri Troyet's (the French academician's) biography of Tolstoy. When I was young I read everything available to me by Tolstoy, but I contemplate reading the 842 pages of this book with a certain trepidation, for it is extremely detailed. Sashy is an especially amusing conversationalist. He has known almost every one of renown in the artistic and literary world for the last 40 years. He told us amusing stories about Picasso. His father had in 1920 engaged Picasso to fresco the walls of a large room for his Italian villa, but cancelled the commission when he found it would cost him £4,000. The Sitwell family, however, remain on good terms with Picasso, who must today regard with some irony the ailing condition of their fortunes, as compared with what would now be the value of these abandoned frescoes.

November 5, 1966 - Saturday

High expectations had been entertained of today's shoot. It was expected we might kill about 400 pheasants.

In addition to the Colonels, Farrell was to take part, and everything seemed propitious until we awoke to the imprecations of the weather. Although the temperature was between 40 and 45 degrees, there was a high wind and a driving cold rain. I had stupidly underdressed for the ordeal. I do not recollect ever having been so congealed. Even the pheasants were for the most part unwilling to face the wind and rain. We were a miserable looking lot, as were the beaters, but they at least were able to whip up their circulations by walking. About noon I found myself unable to push the safety catch on or off, or to feel either trigger. I retired from the field at that point, which allowed another gun to enter the proceedings.

Even old Tom Marling and Fetherstonhaugh seriously considered calling a halt for the day, but were induced to persevere.

After a warming lunch we took to the field again; this time I wore three sweaters and was moderately comfortable; instead of the anticipated bag, we were lucky to

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come off at the end of the day with a score of about 200 pheasants, a couple of woodcock, and a few hares.

We had a riotous dinner tonight, since every one was, I believe, glad at least to be indoors and secure from the still howling winds.

November 6, 1966 - Sunday

I left at ten o'clock this morning for Bletchley, but since the train was late arrived home a few minutes after Averell, who came here this morning from Bonn and who is staying with us, had left for lunch with Ted Heath.

Afterwards, Averell went to the office to dictate, so did not catch up with him until six o'clock, when he discoursed to us about the Manila Conference and his subsequent travels. He is a most remarkable man. He will celebrate his 75th birthday in Washington later this week, but he seems as vigorous physically and mentally as when I met him 40 years ago. The impairment of his hearing is not much remedied by the aids he constantly fiddles with, but it is dangerous to imagine that he does not seize the full import of conversation. I now call him "The Prince of Peace", the name given the Spaniard Godoy.

Averell's position is extraordinary, in that the President, who values his judgment, has given him almost blanket permission to say whatever he wishes about the Vietnamese war. Since he is intensely loyal, and also cautious, even when verbose, in his statements, I feel this affair could not be in better hands.

Tonight George Brown, Paul Gore-Booth, Denis Greenhill, Chet Cooper (who is travelling with Averell) and Bill Brubeck dined with me. For three hours we talked about Vietnam, with particular attention to what Brown will say when he goes to meet Gromyko in Moscow on November 22nd and 23rd.

Brubeck took notes; tomorrow he will rely on them and his memory to draft memoranda for Averell on which he can base reports to Washington. All of us wondered whether George would be abstemious in drink. He had two gins and tonic before dinner, a fair share of Moselle and Claret with his food, and three brandies in the course of the evening. This would usually be enough to put him in a flutter, but, entirely unaffected by it, he maintained a steady, reasonable, sensible conversation. His frankness about Foreign Office matters when foreigners are present must be somewhat disconcerting to his staff. He asked Gore-Booth for suggestions as to the composition of his party for Moscow. He expressed

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disapproval of having Sammy Hood with him as an expert on East-West matters. (It is said he has taken a prejudice against Sammy.)

He told us he expected to make on Tuesday of this week an important announcement about Great Britain's policy toward joining the Common Market.

November 7, 1966 - Monday

I was scheduled to welcome this morning the Cultural Affairs Officers of West Europe, assembled here in conclave. Averell volunteered to tell them about his voyages since Manila. After I introduced him, he spent an hour speaking and answering questions. I thought he did it well and thoroughly.

There has been considerable apprehension expressed over the weekend in American and British newspapers about the President's operations, now expected to take place within 7 to 10 days. One is for the removal of a polyp from his vocal chords; it will have to be examined to determine whether or not it is malignant. The other surgery will be to correct what sounds like a hernia resulting from the incision made for the removal of his gall bladder.

He is resting in Texas, so was unable to carry out his intention of further speaking on behalf of Democratic candidates in the current campaign that terminates on Election Day tomorrow. Present estimates are for a Democratic loss of about 30 votes in the House, a possible gain of two Republican votes in the Senate, and several additional Republican Governors. Such a result would not disturb our Vietnamese policies.

I accompanied Averell to a buffet lunch given for him at Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square. Kenneth Younger had invited to it about fifty business and professional men. Harriman spoke and answered questions for nearly an hour and a half.

E and I went this afternoon to the Soviet Embassy, where a reception was held to commemorate the 49th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Afterward, I returned to Grosvenor Square to a reception for the Cultural Affairs Officers conference group, headed by Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary of State.

E and I dined tonight with Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Lawson (Editor of the Spectator) at 24 Hyde Park Gate.

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We found the Cabinet still in session when we arrived at 10 Downing Street. They were discussing Rhodesia, so finally it was settled for us to go over to Carlton Gardens, and call on Harold Wilson at 2:30 in his office at the House of Commons.

A lunch presided over by George Brown is never entirely without incident. He often directs the waiters about the order of service in a fashion that seems completely to baffle them. Qua food and wine, we had an excellent meal, consisting of Filet de Sole Bordelaise, Filet de Boeuf Wellington, Pointes de Brocoli au Beurre, Pommes Lyonnaise, Mont Blanc aux Marrons, accompanied by Erdener Treppchen Auslese, 1964 and Chateau Latour 1947.

George delivered a graceful eulogy of Averell, and altogether this was a genial affair with almost no business discussed.

At the House we found the Prime Minister looking well and unworried. He said the offer made by Rhodesia was entirely unacceptable to his Government, and although he was prepared to continue negotiations he thought the matter would have to be referred to the UN. He stated he was satisfied over the development of his economic program; it was already having a salutary effect, although a bit later certain portions of it might have to be modified where the tightness of the squeeze proved too great. For the past three months the cost of living has remained stationary.

On Vietnam, he thought the President's attitude, as outlined by Averell, was satisfactory, and he attached significance to Brown being invited to Moscow on such short notice.

As we were leaving, he told me he would probably want to talk to me later this week about his decision on the Common Market.

At 3:30, I attended what is in effect a seminar for the Junior Officers from the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office. We hold those annually in our Embassy, and I talk to them about our operations. In turn, the Foreign Office does the same thing for our young officers. I think these meetings are most useful, especially the question period. Afterwards, we have a cocktail party for them in the basement.

Tonight E., S., and I went to dine with Diana Phipps. She had her usual assortment of people representing all sorts of interests. Amongst the twenty-odd guests were John Foster, MP, Douglas Cooper (the art critic, author, friend of Picasso), Arthur (Lord) Gronard, Pandora Astor, pretty Tess Fraser and her half-English, half-Dutch husband, Sandra and George Weidenfeld, Marguerite and Mark Littman.

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November 9, 1966 - Wednesday

Secretary of Commerce Connor, Assistant Secretary Trowbridge, and Mrs. Connor came to see me at the office this morning. Connor has a full schedule [redacted] for his stay here, and I think our people, under the guidance of Bill Armstrong, have done a superlative job in making arrangements for him. There have been over a thousand applications for the dinner to be given by the American Chamber of Commerce tomorrow night to celebrate its 50th year, where he will be the guest speaker. I know little about his record in Commerce, but he seems an intelligent, agreeable man; his wife is charming.

We had a lunch today for the Connors at the residence, attended by:

I gave a reception tonight at the Chancery from 6.30 to 8:00 for Secretary Connor and the Chamber of Commerce group. There was an enormous guest list, including all the leading representatives of American banks and firms in Great Britain, officials of American Chambers of Commerce throughout Western Europe, several prominent businessmen from the United States, participants in the U. S. Trade Center's medical and hospital equipment exhibition in London, the North Carolina Industrial Development Mission contingent, British Government officials, British trade and industry organization officers, as well as the heads of the large British financial and industrial organizations, to say nothing of many journalists.

After the reception, I took Sasha to dinner at Bucks Club.

November 10, 1966 - Thursday

Sergeant [redacted] Smiddy of the Marine Corps came in this morning with his replacement, Sergeant Strong. Our Marines here are a splendid lot, and Smiddy has been especially useful. They have never brought any infraction of discipline to my attention; he said he only had two or three such instances to deal with each year, and when they have been serious he has had the culprits transferred.

The election returns from the United States are now complete, except those affecting the Governorship of Georgia. The Republicans, contrary to poll findings, gained 46 seats in the House. There were surprises, such as a choice for the first time in [redacted] its history of a Democratic Governor in Maine. In compensation, the Republicans selected Winthrop Rockefeller in Arkansas. Romney had a huge majority for the Governorship in Michigan, where Soapy Williams went down the drain as a candidate for the Senate. Eadicott Peabody was defeated for the Senate

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Lunch - Embassy residence - November 9, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Miss Sasha Bruce
Mr. Tristram Powell
Hon. John and Mrs. Connor
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goodhart
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hartzell (Pres. of Am. Ch. of Commerce)
Miss Joan Haslip
Mr. Alastair Burnet (Ed. Economist)
Miss Wendy Don
Mr. J. A. Stillwell (Pres. Am. Club)
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Armstrong
Mr. Alexander Trowbridge
Sir Con O'Neill
Mr. and Mrs. Skiff

Regretted

Mr. Henry Keswick
Mr. and Mrs. Roger Stevens
Mr. and Mrs. John Davies (CBI)
Mrs. Stillwell
Mrs. Burnet
Lady O'Neill

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[redacted] a Senate seat since Reconstruction in Massachusetts by Attorney General Brook, the first Negro to win [redacted] day [redacted] Bob Taft succeeded in Ohio, as did John Rockefeller's son, running as a Democrat in West Virginia. Reagan easily won in California; his favorable television personality was probably largely responsible for this; he is viewed with great suspicion by Liberals throughout the country. The supposed strength of Franklin Roosevelt in New York evaporated, and Nelson Rockefeller had an easy time there.

Meanwhile, the President is now suffering from pains in one arm and shoulder--his operation will probably take place next week.

Stanley Cleveland, over from Paris, came to see me. He does not think President de Gaulle will allow Great Britain to enter the Common Market at this time.

I took Sasha to lunch at Bucks.

Maclehose and Palliser both spoke to Phil today about the Common Market speech to be delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Prime Minister. The PM wanted us to be informed in advance of the gist of it, but decided against having me call on him at Downing Street since he thought that would [redacted] arouse undesirable comment.

E and I went to the Connaught for drinks with the Barry Binghams. There were some British journalists and publicists there, such as Donald Tyerman, former Editor of the Economist, who regarded the PM's presentation on the Common Market as generally satisfactory, though some skepticism was expressed as to his real intentions about pushing it through.

I went on to a white tie dinner to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce. It was given in the Great Room at Grosvenor House, where more than 1100 leaders in British and American business here gathered with John Connor as the guest of honor. I sat between Michael Stewart and the Governor of the Bank of England. The speakers were Harry Hartzell, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, myself, Connor, M. A. Wright, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. I read a message of greeting from President Johnson, then introduced Secretary Connor along these lines:

[redacted]

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Seldom has one of the Great Departments of our Government been headed by a man whose previous experience so admirably qualified him for his post as is the case with John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

Having graduated from Syracuse with Honors and a Phi Beta Kappa Key, he went on to the Harvard Law School, obtaining his degree there in 1939. Thereafter, he became the associate of a New York City law firm. Three years later, he went to Washington, as General Counsel for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He left this occupation to become commissioned in the Marine Corps, serving in the Pacific Theatre of Operations as an Air Combat Intelligence Officer. He was recalled from duty in Japan to Washington, where he was Special Assistant to the late James Forrestal.

In 1947, he joined Merck and Company, one of the nation's leading pharmaceutical firms, as General Attorney. While still on the sunny side of 50, he was made President of that corporation, and when appointed by President Johnson Secretary of Commerce in 1964, was one of the leaders of the American business world.

It is with pleasure and pride that I present Mr. Connor to this distinguished company.

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About 10:45 E joined me, and we went to a party given by the US Marine detachment of Enlisted Men on duty in London in the commodious Empire Room on Tottenham Court Road. As has been the case in preceding years, this was a gay event. The music was melodious, the orchestra tireless. I performed with some vim on the dance floor, giving my own interpretation of such activities as the frug. Got home late.

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner Michael Stewart told a story about an American candidate for office who read a long speech to the voters in a rustic constituency. At its conclusion one of his auditors rose and commented: "There are three things wrong with your speech. (1) You read it. (2) You don't read so well. (3) What you read was not fittin' to be read."

November 11, 1966 - Friday

Armistice Day--an Embassy holiday, although not one in Great Britain. This is Audrey's birthday, so I sent her a cable of congratulations.

Went to see Dr. Gottfried after a long lapse. He wagged his head over my pulse rate, which was 78 instead of its usual 60. I did not tell him of my excesses last night.

E and I lunched with Diana Cooper at 10 Warwick Avenue. The others were Lady Waverley, Lady Bonham-Carter, Quintin Hogg, Charles Farrell, and Andrew Kerr. Kerr seemed exceptionally bright; I was told he has been Randolph Churchill's principal collaborator in the biography of Sir Winston. Violet Bonham-Carter regards anything to do with Sir Winston as her private preserve. Diana told some amusing stories about her encounters at various times with President de Gaulle. Quintin can always be counted on to enliven any company.

November 12, 1966 - Saturday

After going to Claridge House to be ministered to by Miss MacInnes, I frittered away the day and evening reading, writing, cleaning my guns, giving away old clothes.

November 13, 1966 - Sunday

After I had read an accumulation of State Department telegrams, Jack Javits came to see me. He is lunching at Chequers with the Prime Minister, and will go on afterwards to the Continent. He has just returned from Germany, where he found

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different opinions expressed about Kiesinger's fitness to be Chancellor. Javits thinks his past Nazi activities are a distinct handicap, and will be conducive to criticism of him in the United States, especially by the Jews.

Jack is a fellow of great imagination, and in my opinion is a first-class Senator. He does not believe the results of the election will have divisive effects on our policy in Vietnam.

He considers General de Gaulle will continue to be an obstacle to Great Britain joining the Common Market, and expects to present his own alternative today to Harold Wilson, namely the creation of an Atlantic Free Trade Area to include Britain, the United States, Canada, and others. He is also enthusiastic over his project to accelerate the movement toward regional free trade areas in Latin America.

November 14, 1966 - Monday

I went to see Miss MacInnes again this morning. Her conversation amuses me as much as her massage invigorates me.

I had expected to lunch at the Hilton Hotel with Governor Moore of North Carolina, but for some unaccountable reason his party was cancelled and he is returning home. I lunched at Bucks.

I went this evening to see Fleur Meyer at Albany, and took Sasha to dinner at the Garrick. E left early this morning for Paris, and will return tonight.

The Hollenstein ers (Letitia Baldridge) and Virginia Chambers moved in today, to stay with us. Poor Virginia's eyesight has failed to such an extent that she cannot read or even play bridge.

November 15, 1966 - Tuesday

Sent Averell a birthday message last night. He is 75 this morning. Members of the House Committee on Government Operations, investigating the Agricultural Attache's role in foreign market development, came to see me this morning. Messrs. Edwards and Dickinson (both from Alabama) and Louis Freed, the staff member, asked searching questions about the British economy and finances. The Southerners, without committing themselves to one side or another, were interested in the possibilities of a Rhodesian settlement. I found it a satisfactory, interesting meeting.

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We had a lunch at home today for Rudolph and Kay de Trafford, Foxie Sefton, Peggy Munster, and Sasha. Peggy had managed to get through by telephone to her house in Venice. The lower floor was several feet under water, the garden inundated, the roof tiles [redacted] blown off part of the house, but structurally there appeared to have been little damage.

Reports from Florence continue to be gloomy in the extreme. I saw Ashley Clarke last night at the Garrick; he is one of the leaders of the British Committee dealing with Italian relief; he says it is almost impossible to overestimate the amount of damage done to historical objects in Florence, especially manuscripts, books and archives. The famous Cimabue altarpiece is said to have been irreparably damaged.

I went to the Navy Dispensary this afternoon to have a cardiogram and an influenza shot.

George Bijur came to see me at the office.

Tonight, E and I went to the Anglo-Texan Society meeting at the United Service Club, 116 Pall Mall. Harold Caccia has become President of the Society, and the Duke of Edinburgh was the guest of honor tonight.

This Society was organized by Lord Bossom, who [redacted] spent some remunerative years in Texas. It has about fifty Texans as members, and Caccia hopes to engage interest in it from other American residents in Great Britain originally from that State. Prince Philip presented Harold with a scroll, signed by the Governor of Texas, making the new President an Admiral in the Texas Navy. This little ceremony was conducted with marked grace and humor by Prince Philip, who has a most engaging manner in impromptu speaking. Afterwards, I think he must have shaken hands and talked individually to the majority of the 200 people there, without showing any sign whatever of boredom. I do think the members of the Royal Family more than earn their salaries, for they seem to go every day from function to function making speeches and expected to look as if they were having a joyful time.

The Club House was built from the designs of John Nash in the 1820's. It is considered perhaps the finest building of its kind in London, and with good reason. The tremendous rooms are perfectly proportioned; two of them must each be more than fifty yards long. The walls are filled with full-length pictures, of not inconsiderable artistic merit, of Admirals and Generals. There is one flamboyant painting of the Burning of the Capitol in 1812 in Washington.

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Foxie told me at lunchtime that her husband Hugh was, as President, struggling with the future of Bucks Club. It is one of the few proprietary Clubs in London, owned and administered by Buckmaster until his recent death. If there were any profits, they accrued to him; similarly, he was responsible for losses. It appears the premises were heavily mortgaged, and no one knows whether the Club can be continued.

We had a late dinner tonight with the Hollensteiners and Virginia Chambers. [redacted] Tish represents the Merchandise Mart in Chicago (the huge enterprise owned by the Joseph P. Kennedy family). In connection with a Fair of some sort they propose holding there next year, at which exhibits from as many countries as possible will be shown, she has already signed up a great number of firms on the Continent, and is now using her powers of persuasion on the British. She is a remarkable public relations operator, as well as a woman of charm and talent. She [redacted] E's private secretary in Paris, later occupied the same position with Clare Luce in Rome, and when [redacted] Kennedy became President moved into the White House as a special assistant to Jackie.

November 16, 1966 - Wednesday

The Nigerian High Commissioner, Brigadier Ogundipe, called on me this morning. He received his military training in England, and looks like a typical British Officer. After the death of General Ironsi in July, he became the senior military leader in Nigeria, but was later forced to yield control of the Government to Lt. Col. Gowan. From some of the things he told me, I gather he still has great influence with the Government at home, and expects eventually to return there, probably to assume political control. He believes it essential there should be no division of the country, or any secession by the Eastern province, whose Governor is his intimate friend. I was favorably impressed by him; he is frank and forceful.

I lunched at the Belgian Embassy, where Paul Henri Spaak and his wife were guests. [redacted] Spaak seemed as vigorous, witty and eloquent as ever. He had just come from the Prime Minister's office, but was not particularly impressed by the Prime Minister's conversation on his plans for having Britain enter Europe.

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Spaak expressed misgivings about the British candidacy if they were not prepared to face the political aspects of the issue. He has not altered his opinion of President de Gaulle, believing him a changeable opportunist rather than a man of vision and principle. He believes the British must decide whether they are prepared to accept the political as well as economic logic of membership. The other guests were members of the Belgian Embassy, the attractive Madame Spaak, Paul Henri's daughter and her husband, Michael Palliser. The quality of the cuisine was up to the best Belgian standards--we started with a huge bowl of caviar.

Jack McCloy is evidently engaged in an inter-agency battle at home about trying to find funds to help the British with their Foreign Exchange problem. He sent me a message expressing concern over our reports from here and over a newspaper article that [redacted] appeared in the London Times about his negotiations. I replied as follows:

Sander Van Ocur of NBC came to see me this afternoon. He is opposed to our policy in Vietnam and is rather a severe critic of the Administration in general.

It was a great relief to hear that the two operations on the President [redacted] were seemingly been entirely successful.

Tonight, E., S., Virginia Chambers and myself went to a huge dinner at the Weidenfelds. I sat between Sandra Weidenfeld and an agreeable German lady who has promised to send me the full text of an interview given by Albert Speer after his liberation from Spandau. I was glad to hear that a group of Germans are raising some money to launch Speer on a career as an architect. Hess remains the only man in the prison, which costs over half a million dollars a year to maintain. He is supposed to be crazy, but the Soviets will not agree to his release.

November 17, 1966 - Thursday

A long message came in this morning from Dean Rusk to George Brown, in pursuance of the promise made by Averell to supply Brown with a statement of our views regarding possible points he might make about Vietnam during his Moscow discussions. I was:

I went with Eric Bessborough this morning to see the Benjamin Franklin House at 36 Craven Street. Franklin [redacted] lived in it for about 14 years during his two long stays in London. He is said to have made his electrical experiments there. It is the only place remaining in any country closely associated with him. His own house

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHLC

LONDON
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NATUS

[redacted]

For McCloy from Ambassador.
Ref: State 84659

1. Almost immediately after receipt reftel we received copy of President's message to PM. British are now preparing answer for submission to Prime Minister with expectation of early reply to President. Meanwhile Emboff has had another talk with Barnes at Foreff which will be reported on tonight our time.

2. I will follow this matter up in light of new developments.

3. We have no idea whether Barnes is source of London Times article of November 12. I suspect that some of the details in Times articles do not come from British sources, but were gossip picked up by Louie Heron, Times correspondent in Washington. Nevertheless, such rumors have had wide circulation here, although again it is not possible to identify sources.

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AMB:DEruce/eo - Nov. 16, 1966

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BEGIN QUOTE -

Dear George:

Your forthcoming visit to Moscow is obviously of the greatest importance in sounding out the Soviets on the possibilities of action toward peace in Viet Nam. I gather that you will be seeing Kosygin as well as Gromyko. I join you in feeling that their suggestion of this prompt date may well be a further indication of their increasingly serious interest in the problem.

In your recent discussions with Averell Harriman, you asked for the clearest possible statement of our views on several of the key points. This letter, enlarging somewhat on my very full conversation with Patrick Dean on October 17, is my response.

First, and apart from our discussions of substance, it can only be useful for you to convey to the Soviets a definite picture of what our recent elections mean. For this purpose, I am asking Patrick Dean to take to you a number of the more responsible American newspaper comments, which I believe would be more useful to you than any attempt by me to express an "Administration position" on the subject. Naturally, it seems entirely clear to all of us that the election results indicate no change whatever in the continuing support of the American people for pursuing in Viet Nam a combined course of determination and readiness to explore peaceful avenues. If anything, Congressional results have strengthened the numbers and the weight of those who would argue for stronger military measures.

All of this I am sure you personally understand, and I am also sure that you have had full reports from your Embassy. A forceful expression by you along these lines cannot fail to have a useful effect on the Soviets. This would be a timely reinforcement of what the Prime

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Minister earlier told Kosygin on the same subject.

Turning to the issues, I agree with Averell and David Bruce that you should not focus too heavily on an early reconvening of a Geneva Conference. Despite the responsibilities which as co-chairman the Soviets share with you, we believe they are unlikely to look with favor on such a proposal at this time. We believe that Moscow shares our view that Hanoi has serious inhibitions against formal negotiations. We think the Soviets would prefer to rely on quiet explorations to see whether some first step could be made which might involve private talks. This, in due course, could lead to a wider meeting. In our view, some of the elements of a solution could arise on a de facto basis or through the most private bilateral undertakings preceded or followed by a mutual de-escalating action. Such a process might eventually lead to a formal, multilateral meeting to ratify and strengthen essential points of agreement already reached.

At any rate, one of the most useful opening topics for your discussion would be to explore with the Soviets just how they think an approach to peace may develop. We have attempted to feel them out without much success. You may be in a position to do so with greater frankness and at greater length. A key question here, of course, is the extent to which they speak for Hanoi.

Getting down to specific issues, it has been our experience that neither the Soviets nor the Eastern Europeans place much emphasis on the role of the National Liberation Front in any conference setting. Nor in their discussions with us have they stressed the question of the future role of the Front in the South Vietnamese internal political structure. There is little doubt, of course, that they would end up supporting Hanoi strongly in any effort

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effort to strengthen the hand of the NLF. It certainly must be a Soviet objective to bring about a situation in which the NLF emerges in control in the South and put Hanoi in a position to bring about reunification on its terms. My point is that these are not apparently regarded by the Soviets as gut issues at this time.

I suggest that you treat these issues in a glancing manner, seeking to explore whether in fact -- as Goldberg put it in his New York speech -- the NLF problem is really a serious one for them. If it should turn out to be a major Soviet concern, contrary to our expectations, then I can only refer you to the President's careful statement of July 28, 1965, and Ambassador Goldberg's summation in his New York speech. I am sure you recognize our difficulty in accepting the NLF as an independent party. This is by no means merely a "procedural" issue, but rather one that goes to the heart of the position that a small minority group in South Viet Nam should have in the eventual political dispensation there. As Averell Harriman has pointed out to you, one of the major forward steps at Manila was the South Vietnamese commitment to proceed on a program of national reconciliation. We are trying to get this pushed forward in every possible way, and it may be in this direction that the ultimate solution to GVN/NLF relations will lie.

The key question you will confront may well be that of the conditions for a possible cessation of the bombing of North Viet Nam. This has become an increasingly central issue in Moscow, and even more so in Hanoi. You therefore rightly asked Patrick Dean to explore this with me in detail on October 17, and I know that you spent a large share of your time with Averell on this point. I shall not try to review my discussion with Dean, on which I am sure you have a full report. I naturally stressed

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two points of which you are well aware. First, a simple "suspension" of the bombing has grave difficulty for us; we are especially mindful -- after last January's experience -- both of its danger and the recurrent Communist charge that any such "suspension" implies an "ultimatum". Consequently, what is involved is a prolonged, perhaps indefinite stopping of the bombing (although I emphasized to Dean that we could never foreclose the right to resume). This brings me to the second point: we must think really hard about how such a serious step can be used to bring about a significant process of de-escalation and moves toward peace. I gather from your discussions here that you accept both these points, and I particularly welcome your remark to Averell that you would not wish to be the one who led our President into a second abortive peace move.

It might be said, then, that we face three issues: what degree of assurance should there be that Hanoi will take appropriate reciprocal action? How soon might a response from Hanoi be expected (and, perhaps, how can it be verified)? And what sort of action would we regard as reciprocal?

First, as to the degree of assurance -- we hope that we have made it clear that we are not talking in terms of a written and categorical statement by Hanoi of what it would do. We will recognize the difficulty they find in admitting openly, or even in an indirect message to us, what they are doing. But at the other extreme we cannot accept simple statements that "something" would happen. Between these two extremes I tried with Patrick Dean to

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sum up our position this way: we must have "some substantial information", from a reliable source, of Hanoi's position. We would want some meaningful, discernible body of active action to take place. We would want to have, in advance, a reasonably accurate picture of what that action would be. We do not ask the certitude of a trust indenture, but we must have more than an indirect, general assurance. There must, in short, be a really substantial chance that a process is getting underway, and this I am sure is the meaning of the President's use of percentage figures in his remarks to you.

Second, as to the timing of responsive action -- in Goldberg's speech in New York, he expressly indicated the possibility of a "prior" stopping of the bombing, while also referring to "timely" responsive action. As you know, our intelligence resources can give us a pretty good general picture of what is going on in the infiltration routes, and of course we are even better equipped to note any change in the level of military activity in the South. If the nature of Hanoi's assurance went no further than to call upon us to note with care the level of southbound traffic or the intensity of military action within South Viet Nam, we might consider this an adequate degree of assurance. But it would have to be followed in very short order by the most clear and unequivocal evidence that significant developments were in fact taking place. In other words, the first issue, "assurance", is related to the second, "timing and proof". What we seek, to repeat again, is a composite on these two points that adds up to a process being underway.

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Third, as to the type of responsive action. In my talk with Patrick Dean, I stressed above all that we were looking for actions that would be concrete and in the military sphere, and I added that the best area to look appeared to be in the sphere of actions highly relevant to continued infiltration. The basic test -- whether the responsive actions are such as to lead to a significant process of de-escalation -- might be met in any one of several ways. Actions that had an effect on Hanoi's ability to carry on military operations would necessarily be much more persuasive than actions such as terrorism and ambushes that might cease temporarily, but could be resumed at any moment. This is part of what points us most directly at actions in the sphere of infiltration. But I would not wish to rule out a composite of such actions with actions reducing the level of military activity in the south.

As one way of saving Hanoi's face, you may wish to explore on your own initiative the possibility of a package deal which in its totality represented what both we and Hanoi would agree to as a reasonable measure of mutual de-escalation, but which would have two separate phases in its execution. Phase A would be a bombing suspension, while Phase B, which would follow, would see the execution of all the other agreed de-escalatory actions. Hanoi's actions taken in Phase B might appear to them to be in response to our actions in Phase B rather than to the bombing suspension. Obviously, Hanoi cannot have the bombing suspension without also accepting Phase B. We would, of course, like to hear Moscow or Hanoi's reaction to this admittedly general proposition before we make any specific commitments.

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I wish I could be more precise on this whole question. But despite the hours that Bob McNamara and I have devoted to this issue among ourselves and with the President, we have found that it is just not a matter on which one can be absolutely precise in advance in the absence of anything at all from Hanoi. But your visit will have accomplished much if it obtains from the Soviets any indication whatever of what Hanoi might be prepared to do. Thereafter, either through you or through direct contact -- the means for which have always been available -- we could try to reach an arrangement that met the basic criterion I have expressed above. It is [illegible] to us that Moscow's reluctance to give us something to go on stems from their sense that Hanoi itself is not willing to talk in these terms. And this, of course, is the heart of the matter. So much for this most difficult and vexing issue. It is one in which your visit could be the occasion for a really penetrating exploration.

I turn to another area where I believe you could make a most constructive contribution. This relates to the withdrawal provisions of the Manila Conference Communique. As you know, the categorical assurance of withdrawal within six months after the fulfillment of stated conditions was aimed very largely at the reiterated Soviet and Eastern European view that Hanoi simply could not believe that we really mean to get out. The conditions under which we are prepared to withdraw are as Arthur Goldberg stated them in New York. In essence, we are there in response to external action amounting to aggression, and we are prepared to leave when that external action is brought to an end. I rather think that the Soviets themselves

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themselves accept that it is not our intent to remain indefinitely in South Viet Nam or to police its internal political problems whatever they may then be. What we were trying to do at Manila was to dramatize our intent to withdraw in a fashion that might be useful to the Soviets in bringing Hanoi to accept that this is in fact our view.

I know that you personally understand this point, but I would think you might be in a position to impress it upon the Soviets at greater force and length than it has seemed wise for us to do.

Turning away from the larger picture to a more modest project, would it not be useful to seek Soviet cooperation in achieving a real neutralization of the demilitarized zone between North and South Viet Nam? The violation of this zone by North Vietnamese forces and the confrontation which threatens as a result, poses an immediate problem of intensified ground and air action which the Soviets must be anxious to see eliminated. As co-Chairmen, you and they could quite logically discuss means, through the use of the ICC and perhaps in other ways, of bringing to an end all military utilization of the DMZ so that it would play the buffer role originally envisaged in the Geneva accords. You will appreciate, of course, the half-way measures which would debar us from knowing what was going on in the DMZ, but would still leave the North Vietnamese free to infiltrate through it, would not be acceptable.

Another meaningful step would be for the Soviets to cooperate in strengthening the Cambodian ICC. That move, which was requested by Prince Sihanouk some time ago, could do much to restore and preserve a truly neutral status for that nation and to contain hostilities within Viet Nam.

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On an entirely different subject, Western Europe, I would hope you could reiterate for the benefit of our Soviet friends the essential unity that prevails in the West on matters of defense, deterrence, and detente. Recent events [illegible] be misinterpreted in Moscow as a weakening of our determination offering them future opportunities to fish in troubled waters. I am sure you share my view that the NATO problems are well on the way to resolution. The Fourteen have stood firm against any erosion in the effectiveness of NATO as a collective defense activity. I believe it is important that the Soviets read our determination correctly and not be misled into divisive activities.

Finally, on non-proliferation, we have discussed the draft you saw earlier with the Soviets and are awaiting their reactions. I would hope that, until you and I, or our representatives, have had an opportunity to discuss their views, your Moscow discussions would not delve too deeply into this matter. I must emphasize, as we have to the Russians, that we cannot REPEAT not reach any agreement with them on language prior to a full discussion with our Allies.

These, it seems to me, are the most basic areas that may arise in your Moscow discussions. I need hardly repeat how important your mission of quiet diplomacy is. If you are able to accomplish nothing more than to determine whether the Soviets are now willing and able to exert a constructive influence on Hanoi, I would consider your mission a success. We shall be standing by for your reports and can be in instant touch if required.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Dean Rusk

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in Philadelphia has been destroyed, the one in Paris where he lived has disappeared, and this one was almost unknown until recently as having been so intimately associated with him. It belongs to British Railways, who own the whole block in which it is located. It has been used under lease by the British Society for International Understanding, and the question of renewing their lease has now come up. I suggested they ascertain whether (1) British Railways would be prepared to sell the fee, (2) if so, could they get the London County Council to put it on the A-list with an historical importance classification so as to preserve it against any future development. Roger Sherfield and half a dozen others were there. I think the next step will be the formation of an Anglo-American Committee to look further into the problem. The present rent is £750 a year, and it might be possible to purchase the house at a reasonable price.

Lunched at the American Club. It was crowded, as it always is; I talked to a couple of the Governors about my proposal for enlarging the bar.

I paid a return call this afternoon on the Ambassador of Nepal, at 12A Kensington Palace Gardens. He is as taciturn as his predecessor was verbose.

Red Duggan, of the Planning Council, came to see me. He is a sad case. He has been totally blind for almost five years, and has to be accompanied everywhere by his wife. He is said to be intellectually brilliant. He asked for assignment to London to replace Wen Coote when the latter leaves next summer. I objected to this, since the nature of Coote's work requires unusual mobility; he has to go frequently to the airport, and is probably more occupied than any of our officers in daily calls on a miscellany of people. I was glad to have this chance to see Duggan, who appeared to accept my decision. He wishes to be sent to an African post, and I should like to help him to realize this desire.

Burke Ellbrick came to call. He is leaving for Belgrade tomorrow morning. The Congress in its dying hours prohibited the shipment by us of food stuffs to Yugoslavia because it carries on a trade with Cuba. This is a silly thing to have done, and a movement is now on foot to try to cancel the limitation at the next session.

We had Marina Sulzberger, her daughter Marianette, and other people for cocktails tonight. Marianette is to marry Pamela and Michael Berry's son in Paris on January 2nd; E and I hope to go over to attend the wedding. Jack Stearns, who served with me in OSS, and is now a well known photographer, was there, as was George Bijur, Tish Hollenstein, and Virginia Chambers.

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Bijur has been working for more than two years in the Archives at Venice. He was there, in Genoa, Florence, and elsewhere, investigating the history of the Vespucci family. This led him into collateral and even unrelated research in many directions. He said no letter by Christopher Columbus, reputedly a Genovese, had ever been found written in the Italian language. Bearing upon the American Revolution, he has read many reports from Venetian Ambassadors stationed in Europe, especially in Florence and Spain, giving important accounts of the intrigues and reactions in those countries to the operations of the American Colonists.

George left the Hotel Danieli by motorboat to go to the airport, having packed his microfilms and other documents in two trunks. At that time the flood waters were already high, but since Venice had been so often inundated, the inhabitants did not seem unduly alarmed. This was not true of the rats, who came from underground in great numbers and were seen not only in the canals, but in all the streets. When Bijur reached London he found the material in the lower part of his trunks water logged, many items beyond repair. The affected microfilms were in the worst condition of all, since the emulsion on them had been washed away.

November 18, 1966 - Friday

Bijur called me this morning to say he had at last reached the Director of the Venetian Archives by telephone. Unlike Florence, there has been no mud problem, but some hundreds of thousands of manuscripts were thoroughly soaked. There had also been valuable books stored in basements. These are probably ruined. The night watchman at the Archives, a man of about 70, has transported a good many of the most valuable books to upper floors. It is evident, however, that damage there was nothing like as great as in Florence, except in the case of shops, the contents of 80% of which are reported to have been destroyed.

Mac Toon came to see me this morning. He has accompanied Foy Kohler on his farewell calls in Moscow. In the course of these conversations the Russian officials, including Gromyko and Kosygin, have made to our outgoing Ambassador more or less the same representations Gromyko has conveyed to the President and Secretary of State in Washington, stressing particularly the importance of a non-proliferation agreement, and denouncing the idea of any nuclear armaments for Germany.

I paid a return call on the Turkish Ambassador, Umit Haluk Bayulken, at 43 Belgrave Square. He is one of the most outgoing of my colleagues, sensible, well informed, good humored.

I lunched at White's with Humphrey and Rudolph de Trafford, Henry Garnett (Chairman of Gillette), Freddy Cripps, and the Chairman of White's House Committee. This was the first time I had seen Cripps for years, and also the first time I had ever seen him in White's when he wasn't wearing a hat festooned with trout flies. He is a famous fisherman, as he was once a great shot, but he deprecated the decline in his marksmanship. He asked affectionately after Averell Harriman, to whom he said he had once been heavily indebted for kindness. Decades ago, during one of his not infrequent periods of financial depression, he was forced to part with his man servant and his mistress; Averell kindly tore over the expenses of maintaining them.

I left with S. this afternoon by train for Bletchley, where young Mary McNeill, a California beauty, Charles Farrell and others were staying or had come for dinner. David McEwen, who was to shoot on the following morning, did not arrive until 4:00 a.m.

November 19, 1966 - Saturday

In contrast to weather conditions two weeks ago, we had a comfortable day in the fields and woods, killing 130 pheasants and some hares, of which I shot 24 pheasants and two hares.

November 20, 1966 - Sunday

S and I came back to London in time for lunch. E was not able to accompany us to Easton, since she had a slight attack of flu. This also prevented her from going with me this afternoon to Hever Castle, to which we were invited by the Gavin Astors.

This is an extraordinary place, bought by Gavin's grandfather about 1903. Thereafter, he thoroughly renovated it. He was American Minister in Rome before changing his nationality and settling in England. The Castle itself being small, was inadequate for the number of guests he wished to entertain. Since it was surrounded by a moat it was almost impossible to add on to it without destroying its symmetry; therefore he built what the family refer to as a Tudor Village, reached from the old house by a passageway over part of the moat.

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The gardens were laid out in Italian style, and ornamented with hundreds of pieces of sculpture, some of the highest quality, mostly bought in Rome. They terminate in a 35-acre lake. The River Eden flows near the Castle, and occasionally floods it.

At dinner there were Gavin's sister and brother-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. Michael Lyle, Linda and Tony Lewis, and several others.

Before dinner Gavin took us on a tour of the Castle. It is filled with interesting and sometimes beautiful objects. The earliest part of the building was erected toward the end of the 13th Century. It had three portcullises, of which two still remain, one of which is said to be the only genuine wooden example still in working order in England. The drawbridge also continues to function.

Sir Thomas Boleyn inherited the property from his father in 1506. He had three children. The elder daughter Mary became Henry VIII's mistress, and was succeeded by her sister Anne, who was unfortunate enough to marry him. Since she produced no male heir, Henry charged her with adultery and she was beheaded; for good measure the old scoundrel also had her brother George beheaded on a charge of adultery with his own sister, the Queen. After Anne's execution her father lived at Hever for a couple of years until his death, whereupon Henry VIII took possession of the Castle and granted it to Anne of Cleves, his recently divorced fourth wife, who remained there for 17 years.

Amongst the many pictures, tapestries and historic suits of armor are portraits of Elizabeth I of England (daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn) by Geerarts, Francis I of France by Jean Clouet, Henry VII of England by Mabuse, Henry VIII by Holbein, as well as delightful small paintings of Anne and Mary Boleyn, Anne of Cleves, and Archbishop Warham, by Holbein. The portraits of Charles V of Spain, Mary I of England and Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI, by Antonio Moro, are of great interest.

Gavin, during the last few years, has bought some Impressionist pictures of high quality, and has a Courbet portrait of a man that I covet. The number of objects of art such as chairs of ivory, tables of silver, are innumerable, including the ivory casket in which the famous compromising (probably falsified) letters of Mary, Queen of Scots were once kept.

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November 21, 1966 - Monday

Gavin and his shooting syndicate rear between four and five thousand pheasants a year. To date they had killed over 1000, and count on finally disposing of at least half those put out. The problem of poaching is acute in that neighborhood.

It is an efficiently conducted operation, and the day being sunny, the whole affair was unusually pleasant.

Michael Lyle's wife is the attractive daughter of Sir Archibald Sinclair, whom I knew many years ago when he was a Minister of Aviation. Lyle is a fine shot. His two elder brothers were killed in the last war. His father, after V E Day, received a telegram from the War Office (which usually meant notice of the death of a son); he was so apprehensive that his remaining child had been killed that for a time he could not bear to open it. It was, however, a report that Michael had been badly wounded, having had a buttock shot away.

The other guns were Lord Buckhurst Christopher Soames, a Marquess Abergavenny, his brother Lord Rupert Nevill, and Farquarhson, a Scot. We killed 280 pheasants and sever 1 woodcock. I occasioned the death of 34 pheasants, but to my shame missed two woodcock.

Came back to London on a late train, only a 50-minute ride.

Soames told me he had always been on friendly terms with George Brown, but thought the Prime Minister never should have appointed him Foreign Secretary, in view of his unpredictable private behavior. Every sort of story is flying around London about George's antics during dinners at various Embassies. I have taken no part in the various conversations I have recently heard on the subject, but understand that both the Spanish and Belgian Ambassadors have had unpleasant experiences with him. At the house of one of them he is said to have addressed Princess Margaret as Meg, and said he wanted to kiss her on the mouth. She refused this, but the impression created on the other guests was unfavorable. I read in a newspaper the other day that when making a speech last week he referred to the permanent Under Secretary, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, and another member of the Foreign Office as having insufficiently briefed him on the subject of his discourse.

M. Pompidou, the French Prime Minister, told a Government study group yesterday in Paris that British read five times as many books as Frenchmen.

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Another item of incidental intelligence comes from George Bijur. Since there was no water available in Venice, he shaved one morning with Coca Cola, the next morning with Pepsi Cola, and on the third day reverted to Coca Cola, which he said was a much more satisfactory medium than its rival.

Lulu de Waldner and the sweet Paris couturiere Madame Gres are staying with us.

November 22, 1966 - Tuesday

I was sorry to miss Gene Rostow, who spent Monday in London, where he had successful conversations with the Prime Minister, George Brown and others. He was fortified by the following message sent on November 19 by the President to the Prime Minister, in response to this communication from the Prime Minister to President Johnson:

Going back to last week, George Bijur telephoned from Venice several times before his arrival here in what seemed to be a hysterical fashion about a Communist conspiracy to sell fake manuscripts, such as he alleges the Vinland Map to have been, to foreigners in order to finance subversive operations. Jim Pettus bore the brunt of these long and, for George, no doubt excessively extravagant telephone calls. When I saw him he was slightly apologetic about the fuss he raised. He said he had overworked, approached a nervous breakdown, and had eventually consented to go to a hospital in Venice. From this he was soon removed to what was termed a nursing home. There he found himself incarcerated with a lot of supposedly insane persons, including a Frenchman who claimed he had been trying for some years to establish communication with the outside world without success. Fortunately for George, his secretary in Venice, who seems to have been unusually percipient, telephoned his lawyer in New York, who in turn sent Bijur's son, also a lawyer, to Venice to spring him. Concurrently, one of our Consuls, Gillespie, and Freddy Reinhardt in Rome entered the act, and George was released from confinement. He seems to me to be perfectly normal, but like many of my former OSS colleagues, the tendency to see a Communist in every corner and under every bed leads him into strange mental paths.

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Message to President Johnson from the Prime Minister

Thank you for your generous message of 15 November and for the characteristically imaginative and sympathetic way in which you approach our problems.

I share your hope that we shall get a genuine return from this exercise. However, despite the good atmosphere in which these talks have taken place, I am bound to say I am most disappointed that so little real progress has been made. My position, which I have made clear to you and you yourself have recognized from the day you first proposed these trilateral talks, is that our needs are pressing. While I fully share your view of the need to maintain the credibility of NATO and the stability of Germany, it is absolutely vital to our ability to contribute to these aims that we should have a really satisfactory balance of payments surplus next year. It is in fact critical to all our policies that we should succeed in this. To achieve this we must reduce the drain from our overseas military expenditure. Delay in the trilateral talks puts in jeopardy the saving of foreign exchange in Germany. We have as you know demanded severe deflationary sacrifices from our own people. It is not easy to maintain the pressure on the domestic economy while this expenditure continues in Germany.

This is the background against which I must look at all these questions. Before I can comment usefully on your proposals I would clearly need to know what orders you have in mind, what the timing of them would be and how far they are additional to orders which would have been placed and been offset against our purchases of the F111. I shall also be very glad to have further details of the multilateral clearing arrangements on which you say your people are working. We must of course be wary of doing anything which might ease the pressure on the Germans to accept what you rightly call their proper responsibilities. But we shall welcome all proposals for bringing to an end our foreign exchange losses in Germany next year.

Would I be right in thinking that on your side Gene Rostow would be competent to enter into details of your ideas? If so, I suggest that we should use the opportunity of his visit to London next week to go into all this very thoroughly with him, so that you and I may then communicate again.

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Following message sent Nov. 19 to Prime Minister Wilson from the President:

Thank you for your message of the 18th. Gene Rostow will be prepared to discuss with you and your people our thinking on the question you raise. In the meanwhile I do ~~not~~ want to assure you that we fully intend that the dols 35 million would be committed under the F '1 arrangement. Further, Bob McNamara tells me that he can actually make payment of the extra dols 35 million before December 31, 1967.

You will understand, of course, that before I can finally confirm the above arrangement, I will have to talk to my senior people on the hill and to assure them that, on your side, you will find it possible to go along with the propositions in my message of the 15th.

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Last weekend at Laxton there was amongst other guests an erudite young man called Jonathan Benthall. He cannot be more than 30, but is a monument to learning. Although a classical scholar, he has written a book on computers. Fortunately perhaps for him, Sandra and George Weidenfeld were staying there, so we all exerted our efforts to bring about publication of the book.

John Foster was anotner guest. This QC, MP, is an enthralling teller of stories. On this occasion he talked about his experiences in Washington during the war. He conducted an irregular campaign outside the purview of Embassy officials in connection with keeping Wendell Wilkie on moderately good terms with President Roosevelt, and with his flow of anecdotes and bawdy stories established himself in such a fashion that the memory of him still remains green in the Capital. For me, the most interesting of his reminiscences, apart from the unusual circumstances in which unwillingly he was promoted from civilian life to being clothed as a Brigadier in the British Army, was what he had to say about the personalities and their reaction to each other when Churchill and Roosevelt met. John is no respecter of persons or privilege. Having been from an early scholarship a perennial Fellow of All Souls, the total membership of which is about 60, he has followed, aside from law and politics, a career in learning without ever having been an active participant in the routine of it. He has advanced some novel proposals of how All Souls should spend its large income, but disapproves of many of the recommendations made in the Oliver Franks report.

Messrs. Parker (Parker Pen), Bradley (General Electric, and Baeder (National Association of Manufacturers) came to see me with Bill Armstrong. I was exhilarated over the views expressed by these young men of their program to bring about a closer association between British, Continental, and American management on a variety of mutual problems.

We had a lunch at home today for Scoop Jackson and his pretty wife. I have a high opinion of Scoop, whose Subcommittee has done the most useful work I know on Foreign Affairs. He had been in Narvik, Norway, from which his parents or grandparents emigrated to the Pacific Coast. He is a devoted believer in the Atlantic Alliance.

This afternoon Congressman Charles Mathias, a Republican from Western Maryland, came to see me. I had met him before, and was again impressed by

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Lunch - Embassy residence - November 22, 1966 - 1:15 for 1:30

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr Norman St. John Stevas
Senator and Mrs. Henry Jackson
Professor Kenneth Galbraith
Baroness de Waldner
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Tweedy
Mr. and Mrs. John Carter
Prince and Princess Radziwill
Lady Amabel Lindsay

Regretted

Mr. Michael and Lady Pamela Berry
Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg
Duchess of Buccleuch

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his intelligence and attractive personality. I gave him a couple of addresses of places here where he might advantageously buy late 18th Century and early 19th Century bronzes. There is something to me comforting about the character of many of the people from that part of Maryland. Whether Republican or Democratic, they have never been subject to the sordid requirements of political bosses, and generally seem to have great independence of character. I have often regretted having had to sell my own place in Carroll County, Trout Farm, for there are few portions of the United States where an uninhabited house can be left for months and even years on end without even feeling it necessary to lock the doors. When I spoke of my long contemplated absence to the Mayor of the nearest town and asked whether one of his policemen could occasionally go and dislodge any squatter who might have moved into our house, he said there was no local policeman, but the neighbors would attend to any such invasion of property rights, which was most unlikely to happen. In this, he was entirely correct in his judgment, for our abandoned farm was never invaded.

I attended this afternoon at Coutts & Co. in the Strand a meeting of the Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund. All of the Coutts employees wear during working hours tail coats, and the plain, unornamented interior has a Dickensian atmosphere. For once, every Governor was present. They are: The Viscount Simonds, The Duke of Devonshire, S. J. L. Egerton, The Viscount Blakenham, The Lord Bicester, J. O. Hambro, The Earl Jellicoe.

There is one vacancy because of the death of Bill Astor. We replaced him with his brother, John Jacob Astor. This Foundation has been managed with great skill, and its numerous flats are let to people, who otherwise would have utmost difficulty in finding lodging, at the lowest rates in London. Several hundred thousand pounds are authorized for expenditure each year to modernize the facilities. Lord Simonds, 85, is the diligent Chairman. I dropped him off at Brooks Club; he told me he thought he ought to resign his post and make way for a younger man, though as far as my observation goes, his intellect shows no evidence of impairment.

We had drinks at home late tonight for a large number of people E had gathered in honor of Madame Gres. I did not go on with the others to her fashion show at Mansion House, which was said to have been a great success.

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November 23, 1966 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning.

Afterwards Joe Kraft came to see me. I am more than ever concerned by the enormous influence people of his reputation have on political thinking at home. Such journalists, although many, like Joe, also write serious books, are engaged most of the time in finding something sensational to present as comments on current events. Their interpretation, for example, of the reasons for the Prime Minister having sought entry for Britain into the Common Market, becomes almost an obsession with them, and they attribute to the formulators of policy every kind of speculative reasoning.

Admiral Dennison, my well informed ex-Naval friend, has been somewhat of the same pattern. He talked to me about his recent experiences at meetings of the Atlantic Institute, which is in my opinion, at least for the moment, without influence in shaping events.

Sasha lunched with me at the office. At least she, although she keeps up well on diplomatic and political affairs, is not obsessed by them to the exclusion of her fundamental leaning toward the ancient world, especially archaeology. She attends lectures at the British Museum and elsewhere, and is taking piano lessons on the side.

Karl Meyer of the Washington Post called this afternoon. He is occupying himself with trying to divine the Prime Minister's real intentions about joining the Common Market.

With Pete Skoufis and Jack Herfurt, I visited the Consular Section, and spoke to all the employees individually. One of them, an Englishman, had served there for over 42 years.

Shepard Stone of the Ford Foundation came to see me this afternoon. This was the last leg for him of a trip around the world. He was profoundly disturbed by what he had seen in India, which he thinks is in an almost irretrievable mess. Speaking of our recent Ambassadors there, he said in Indian estimation Ellsworth Bunker [illegible] the best, and John Cooper (who served only a short time before returning to the United States/Senate) the next most effective. The Indians place Ken Galbraith at the end of the list, and next to him in low rank Chester Bowles, despite his passion for going native and being such an admirer of the country and people.

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Tonight, E., S. and I went to the Queen's Evening Reception for the Diplomatic Corps at Buckingham Palace. Everything is so carefully arranged that only an idiot could go astray in following the instructions. We have reduced our Embassy representation to manageable proportions. Since I have now climbed to Number Six on the Totem Pole, we were approached early in the evening by the members of the Royal procession. Our delegation consisted of Mr. and Mrs. King (Counselor for Public Affairs), Mr. and Mrs. Herfurt (Counselor for Consular Affairs), Mr. and Mrs. Skoufis (Counselor for Administrative Affairs), Mr. and Mrs. Spiers (Counselor for Politico-Military Affairs), Minister and Mrs. Armstrong, Minister and Mrs. Kaiser, the Irving Fullers, Colonel and Mrs. Lash (Army Attache), Colonel and Mrs. Michaelis (Air Attache), R ar Admiral and Mrs. O'Grady (U. S. Defense Attache), Mr. and Mrs. Hall (Commercial [redacted] Counselor). The drill was:

The members of the Royal Party, especially Prince Philip, engaged some of our group in fairly lengthy conversation. After they [redacted] passed through the Picture Gallery, those in it resorted to the next room for a buffet supper, while our hostess and train continued her progress through an almost interminable suite of rooms, giving no evidence whatever of fa gue or frustration. This must certainly be the finest indoor show on earth.

Lord Snowdon always enlivens these functions. He questioned Sasha about what she had seen in London, and recommended for her a tour of the East End, with particular attention to the part of the Docks where he once lived. He has a lively, inquisitive mind, and is enjoyable in conversation.

Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty. These men in their splendiferous uniforms look about eight feet tall. Many of them are aged, but they stand for hours like statues. The String Band of the Coldstream Guards played selections of music during the evening. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Wilson, and Members of the Cabinet with their wives, were across the hall from us, but they do not fall into the line, so are free to move around as they wish. The Prime Minister came over to speak to me, saying he was sending Bowden, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to Rhodesia tonight, though he had no expectation of Ian Smith listening to reason.

[redacted]

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MEMORANDUM

November 17, 1966

TO:

FROM: Ambassador's Office

SUBJECT: Queen's Evening Reception for the Diplomatic Corps, November 23, 1966

DIRECTIONS:

Enter Buckingham Palace through the Grand Entrance and arrive at the Picture Gallery as soon as possible after 9:00 pm and no later than 9:15 pm. Allow approximately 45 minutes to reach this room from the time your car enters the Mall. At the Palace, an attendant will take the entry card which accompanied your invitation. Cloakrooms will be available, but to avoid queues, you may wish to leave your coat in the car.

Show the attached green card to a Palace attendant who will direct you upstairs to the Picture Gallery. There will be approximately 300 guests from other diplomatic missions in the Picture Gallery, as well as Palace and other British officials.

At 9:20 pm we shall be asked to form rows as indicated on the attached diagram. The Picture Gallery will be the first room visited by The Queen, and she will greet the members of the diplomatic missions assembled there in the order of each mission's precedence. The Queen will greet the delegations from Spain and Chili immediately before our own and will then move on to the delegations from New Zealand and Burma.

When Her Majesty approaches the American group, the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps will present the Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce to her. Following this, The Queen and the Ambassador will walk along our delegation's second row and the Ambassador will present each person standing there to Her Majesty. Each officer standing in the second row should follow the Ambassador's example of bowing and taking The Queen's hand, if offered. Each lady should follow Mrs. Bruce's example of curtsying and taking The Queen's hand, if offered. In addition to The Queen, others in the Royal procession following her will be:

The Duke of Edinburgh
The Queen Mother
Princess Margaret
Lord Snowden
Duchess of Gloucester
Prince Richard of Gloucester
Princess Marina
Duchess of Kent
~~Princess Alexandra~~
~~Mr. Ogilvy~~
~~Princess Alice~~

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At the request of any of the above, the Ambassador will present each person standing in the second row and possibly some of those standing in the third and fourth rows. The procedure to be followed is exactly like that for The Queen: each officer or lady should bow or curtsy to each member of the Royal Family to whom he or she is presented.*

If The Queen or The Queen Mother engages one of our delegation in conversation, the initial response to her question or observation should include the phrase, "Your Majesty". Any further response should contain the word "Ma'am". If any other member of the Royal procession engages one of our group in conversation, the initial response should contain the phrase, "Your Royal Highness" (with the exception of Lord Snowden and Mr. Ogilvy, who may both be addressed as "Sir"), thereafter, "Sir", or "Ma'am" as appropriate.

While the Ambassador is absent making introductions to The Queen or others in the Royal procession, his place at the right of Mrs. Bruce in the front row will be taken by the Minister who will, if necessary, perform the greeting and presentation duties.

After all members of the Royal procession have passed by, at approximately 10:00 pm, our delegation will be invited to go to the Throne Room for champagne and hors d'oeuvres. Thereafter, you are free to circulate through the State Apartments.

The Reception will continue until about midnight, although you need not stay that long. When you are ready to leave, return to the Grand Entrance and give the number of your car to a Palace attendant who will call it for you.

Within two days after the reception, either the husband or the wife may return to the Palace and sign the guest book, if they so wish. This book is open on weekdays from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm and is kept in an outer room of the Palace. You should enter the Palace through the right hand front gate, identifying yourself to the policeman who will direct you to the proper entrance.

Attachments:
1. Card for entrance to Picture Gallery
2. Standing diagram

(*With the exception of Lord Snowden and Mr. Ogilvy)

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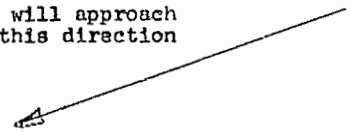
The Queen will approach from this direction



FRONT ROW

Miss Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, The Ambassador

SECOND ROW

Mrs. King, Mr. King, Mrs. Herfurt, Mr. Herfurt

THIRD ROW

Mrs. Skoufis, Mr. Skoufis, Mrs. Spiers, Mr. Spiers, Mrs. Armstrong, Minister Armstrong, Mrs. Kaiser, The Minister

FOURTH ROW

Mrs.Fuller, Mr.Fuller, Mrs.Lash, Col.Lash, Mrs.Michaelis, Col.Michaelis, Mrs.O'Grady, RAdm.O'Grady, Mrs.Hall, Mr.Hall

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November 24, 1966 - Thursday

Today is an Embassy holiday. We had a turkey lunch at home for:

Selwyn Lloyd told me he is writing his memoirs, but does not intend to publish them until he has completely retired from public life. Even then he is not sure he would include anything critical about personalities who were then still alive. In connection with this, he said he thought Lord Moran should not, apart from any ethical considerations, have published his memoirs when he knew how strong Lady Churchill's objections were to his doing so.

After lunch E and I went to sign the book at Buckingham Palace, and to see the animal pictures now on exhibition in the Queen's Gallery. There are many superb examples there by famous British painters of sport scenes, of which the best seem to be to be Stubbs.

Tonight we attended the annual Thanksgiving Dinner of the American Society at the Dorchester. The preliminaries did not go smoothly, though we stood in line for an hour and shook hundreds of hands. The President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, was entertaining the Queen in an adjoining room, and our guests became somewhat comingled with those he had invited.

We had the good fortune to induce the attractive High Commissioner of Australia, Sir Alexander Downer, to make the principal speech. This he did admirably, and especially for the Americans present it was refreshing to hear a foreigner express his strong approval of our policy in Vietnam. There were some mutterings in the audience against what he said, but when he concluded the majority of those present rose and applauded him.

For once there was no clergyman present, so I had to say Grace in the simple phrase I had learned as a child: "For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful." It also fell to me to propose the toast to the Queen, to the President of the United States, and to "The Day We Celebrate." The last I preceded by a reading of the President's lengthy Thanksgiving Proclamation. Bob Breyfogle, the efficient President of the Society, is retiring, and will be replaced by Tom Keating. I suggested to Tom that next year one might dispense at least with asking the guest of honor to stand in line and greet hundreds of people who had no idea whatever of whom he was and upon whom he had never before laid eyes.

I sat between Downer and his attractive wife.

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Thanksgiving Luncheon - November 24, 1966

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Sir Rex and Lady Benson
Mrs. Gilbert Miller
Mrs. Ordway
Hon. Robert Corbett
Miss Sasha Bruce
Mr. John Murray
Miss Auchincloss
Mr. Philip Wilson
Miss Eleanor Bingham
Mr. Ferdinand Mount
Miss Lynn
Mr. Selwyn Lloyd
Miss Dori
Duchess of Buccleuch
Mr. Charles Harding
Mr. William Fitzgerald
Sir Steven Runciman

Regretted

Mr. Tristram Powell
Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Spaght
Mr. Kevin Buckley
Mr. Lanning Roper
Mr. Angus Menzies
Lady Hesketh
Sir John Foster
Mr. Gilbert Miller

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The complete text of the President's Thanksgiving Day, 1966, Proclamation is quoted in full as follows:

"They came in tiny wooden ships. On an unknown and alien shore, they planted and built, settled and survived. Then they gave solemn thanks to God for His goodness and bounty. America, well over three hundred years ago, had its first Thanksgiving Day.

"For many years your Presidents have had the opportunity to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, to address themselves to the American people, to remind us of the blessings we enjoy and the thanks that we owe.

"If we consider the fervor with which those colonists in Virginia and Massachusetts gave thanks, when they had so little, we are taught how much deeper should our thanks be - when we have so much.

"Never, in all the hundreds of Thanksgiving Days, has our Nation possessed a greater abundance, not only of material things but of the precious intangibles that make life worth living.

"Never have we been better fed, better housed, better clothed. Never have so many Americans been earning their own way, and been able to provide their families with the marvelous products of a momentous age.

"Nor has America ever been healthier, nor had more of her children in school and in college. Nor have we ever had more time for recreation and refreshment of the spirit, nor more ways and places in which to study and to enrich our lives through the arts.

"Never have our greatest blessings - our freedoms - been more widely enjoyed by our people. Nor have we ever been closer to the day when every American will have an equal opportunity to an equal freedom.

"No, we do not yet have peace in the world. Our men are engaged again, as they have been on so many other Thanksgivings, on a foreign field fighting for freedom. But we can be thankful for their strength that has always kept our liberty secure. We can be thankful for our science and technology that helps to guard our America.

"Thanks are better spoken by deed rather than word. Therefore, it behooves a grateful America to share its blessings with our brothers abroad, with those who have so little of the abundance that is ours.

"Simple justice and a concern for our fellow man require that we be ready to offer what we can of our food, our resources, our talents, our energies, our skills, and our knowledge to help others build a better life for themselves.

"We should thank God that we are able.

"Let us, therefore, in this splendid American tradition, thank Him who created us and all that we have. Let us do so with a firm resolve to be worthy of His abundant blessings. Let us assemble in our homes and in our places of worship, each in his own way.

"Let us thank God for the America we are so fortunate to know.

"Now, therefore, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consonance with Section 6103 of Title 5 of the United States Code designating the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24, 1966, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first. "Lyndon B. Johnson" (Seal)

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November 25, 1966 - Friday

Bob Tufts and Dorothy Fosdick came to see me this morning. They have been travelling with Scoop Jackson, and are going to write a round-up report of their observations in Europe. These are two of the most talented staff members in the Congress.

Harlan Cleveland, over from Paris to see his two daughters who are enrolled at London University, came to see me, to discuss Nato matters.

Afterwards, I had a visit from Tom Finletter, who is gloomy over Nato's future.

Lunched at the Connaught Grill with Sasha.

This afternoon Wayne Hays spent an hour with me. He is reported to have been in a bitter mood before arriving here from the Continent, but to my surprise did not indulge in his usual denunciation of some of my State Department colleagues. He is a belligerent, tactless fellow.

Jimmy Van Alen came to see me this evening. He is a famous sportsman, particularly gifted in all tennis games, but not a man of much intellectual scope. Early in the day he went to Bucks, to talk to Hugh Sefton about its financial condition. It has now been more or less concluded that the Club must close on December 1st, since its indebtedness is too great to warrant its continuance.

I have been reading a book on Masada, which has attracted great attention. The excavations made there have disclosed much of what was once Herod's Palace, as well as other buildings. When the thousand Jewish inhabitants of the citadel, besieged by a Roman Legion, and constituting the last outpost of Jewish Nationalism, realized there was no hope of holding out, they decided to kill themselves rather than be captured. Ten were chosen by lot to kill the rest, then one of the ten to kill the other nine. The survivor committed suicide. Amongst the rich variety found by excavators was the elaborately dressed hair, still in perfect condition, of one of the slaughtered women.

For the first time today I have read an article denying the frequently levied charge that Vietnam is really a poor boy's war, fought by draftees while the rich go to college. The record shows that most of those engaged in combat are volunteers and a high percentage are collegemen. Out of 414,500 draftees in the active forces, 60,000, or one in seven, are in Vietnam. Of the total of Americans in the military

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service, 2,769,500 are volunteers, and 414,500 are draftees.

The importance of whisky sales to the United States on the British balance of payments was called to public attention today by Berry Brothers and Rudd, who state that their firm is exporting to North America 18 million dollars worth of whisky a year, or 1-3/4% of the total dollar earnings of the whole of the United Kingdom; over the past ten years the firm has taken in more than 100 million dollars from American and Canadian sales alone.

Although the British, unlike us, have only a narrowly limited exemption from income taxes on charitable contributions, they are remarkably generous in the case of emergencies. I noticed today that the Save the Children Fund, in which Baba Metcalfe is so active, has for the sixth successive year received gifts in excess of one million pounds; in fact, this year it had a record income of £1,600,000.

I was amused by a note from a Mr. Michael Aitken, sending me a copy of a letter he had written to the Manager of the Playboy Club in response to an invitation to join the Club. He said: "I have torn up your communication and return it to you herewith. If you and your colleagues had a sum of £1,600,000 to invest, you would have done better to place it where it is urgently needed -- namely in the poorer parts of this world -- than to introduce this sort of lunacy to London."

Saturday, November 26

George Brown returned yesterday afternoon from Moscow and diverted himself by going to the theater. He asked E. and myself to lunch with him and Sophie at Dorney Wood in Buckinghamshire. This National Trust Property is allocated to the use of the Foreign Minister. It is a pleasant retreat about an hours drive from London. The donor was a wealthy bachelor. The gardens are attractive, and a large flock of sheep browsed within a short distance of the house, separated from it only by a Ha-Ha ditch. Denis Greenhill and his wife were the [redacted] others there. We had a long talk about his Moscow experiences which I shall summarize tonight in a telegram to the Department. George is glad he made the trip, although he extracted no concessions from the Soviets except the minor one of their permitting the British prisoner Brooke to be

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC IMMEDIATE

INFO: AmEmbassy MOSCOW

LONDON

NODIS

George Brown and Moscow Trip.

Saw George Brown and Denis Greenhill yesterday afternoon at Ronsec's country house, where he did not have any documentation of his conversations with Soviet leaders.

1. Ronsec was, in spite of frustrations of travel by rail and air through snow and fog, moderately pleased by outcome, believing he had improved already sympathetic relationship with Gromyko, and had established himself on amiable terms with Kosygin. He had met with unvarying courtesy, but had returned, as far as I can ascertain, with no definite accomplishment, a condition that does not much disturb his ever ready optimism.

2. He said he had sent message to Secstate outlining results his mission, and would be glad to expand on any features of it to Governor Harriman next week. Meanwhile, Greenhill expects to put his notes in order, and will be ready to talk with Embassy officers tomorrow (Monday).

3. Since I have not seen message to Secstate, I found some of his references to its contents mystifying, especially those to quote clarifying piece of paper unquote he had submitted to Gromyko to be passed on to Kosygin. Also, he had impression that, whereas the first time they discussed Vietnam, the

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Date:

Soviets considered an unconditional bombing pause essential before anything else could be done. Soviets has at the end of their talks significantly modified their emphasis on this.

If possible, I would appreciate opportunity to read Fonsec's message to Secstate before we approach Greenhill.

4. From Fonsec's frank, discursive comments, I gathered that, as reported in Embtel 7030, Soviets refused to approve Zuckerman plan for exploration by scientists of technical test ban review.

5. On non-proliferation, Soviet attitude was non-committal, but Fonsec believes only differences in language separate the two sides, and that these differences are reconcilable. Soviets, in his opinion, desire to press forward in this field, but were not prepared to do so during his visit. This was a distinct disappointment to him.

6. Fonsec emphasized to Soviets importance of continuing dialogue so that himself or Secstate will have additional information on Soviet intentions before December NATO conference. In this regard, he is still toying with what I consider the dubious enterprise of making an early initiative to engage Gromyko in another exchange of views, although when he mentioned this to Kosygin, the latter coldly remarked: Quote. Not unless Mr. Gromyko is making foreign policy himself. Unquote. Brown is not easily discouraged.

7. Victorov. A. To Fonsec's explanation of new result American elections has not diminished President's authority, and real pressure in United States

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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- 9 - Date:

wait for greater escalation, his hosts did not demur or argue.

I. Soviets seemed to dislike any reference to Co-Chairmen activities, and also evinced no interest in a Geneva Conference.

C. Ronsee disavowed throughout that he was authorized to represent USG views. At the beginning of his talks, he thought the Soviets were suspicious about this, but later accepted his assurances that he was acting independently of USG influence.

L. They discussed a Christmas pause in bombing. Soviets seemed aware the President would not do so without some indication of reciprocity from Hanoi. On this particular, Ronsee appeared vague, and I do not know to what extent the Soviets were evasive--my guess is entirely so, since they rejected any suggestion of reciprocity by North Vietnam.

E. I thought it of some interest that when Brown first brought up Vietnam problem, Kosygin hinted it had better be dealt with in a small meeting, which was arranged the same evening between Kosygin and Brown.

6. On balance, I should think the Brown approach, though substantively unfruitful, will be carefully considered in the Kremlin. I would expect that Soviets will see no need to use Ronsee as intermediary for subsequent proceedings, but will prefer to come to grips with us.

9. Ronsee obtained minor concession of authorization for call by British Consular officer on Gerald Brooke.

10. Ronsee seemed in excellent health and spirits.

THOMPSON

GP-2.

Authority NND 969078 By NARA, Date 12-19-06

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interviewed by his Consul. We stayed about three hours; then I dropped off at the Chancery, where I spent a couple of hours before returning home.

This was E.'s birthday. The Chef, Sasha and I partially celebrated it with a cake containing 21 candles.

Sunday, November 27

E., S. and I went to Hatfield this morning to lunch with the Salisbury's. We found a large weekend party there, members of which had shot yesterday on the property. Those at the lunch were: Bobbety and Betty Salisbury, her sister, The Queen Mother, Lord and Lady Elphinstone, Lord and Lady Euston, The Duke of Portland, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Cranborne, James and Richard Cecil, Lord and Lady Dalhousie, and the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire.

Moucher Devonshire (Salisbury's sister, one of the most deservedly admired and popular women in England) is to be replaced as Mistress of the Robes to The Queen by Lady Euston, who is charming and decorative.

Before going there, I read the telegrams and conferred with Chuck Cross about certain features of Brown's conversation with me.

Monday, November 28

A good deal of my morning was occupied in talking to Fleur Meyer about an article in the November 28 issue of NEWSWEEK in which she was scornfully mentioned as an American expatriate. I feel intensely sorry for her and have written the following letter on the subject to Kay Graham to be sent tomorrow.

We have now received a copy of George Brown's report to Secretary Rusk. It reads:

Lunched at the office.

This afternoon Henry Simmons of NEWSWEEK, the offending reporter in the Meyer case, called on me. This had been arranged some time ago and no reference was made to the November 28 article. Accordingly, I despatched my missive to Kay Graham.

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The following text of a message to Secretary Rusk from Foreign Secretary Brown was delivered November 27, 1966:

Gromyko gave me the thumbs up sign as I went aboard the plane at Moscow this morning. I am not sure I can give the same to you, but I am satisfied that my journey was fully worthwhile. I would like to be able to tell you about it in detail at once but see no chance of doing so before Paris. If however you could spare one of your trusted people to come here within the next few days I would happily give him my impression whilst it is fresh in my mind.

On the first day I tried hard to get Gromyko to lay off his gramophone record and get down to the question of the three issues (Para 10 of your msg). However, he gave no ground but his interest was sufficiently intent to encourage me to give him an outline of the package (Para 14 of your msg). This I did orally before dinner on the first evening, giving it to him as my own proposal. Next morning, purely for the sake of clarity, I gave him a piece of paper. The actual words used are enclosed. He was pretty suspicious but promised to pass it on to Kosygin only.

It was on the basis of this piece of paper that I talked with Kosygin this morning. He was very friendly and after being at pains to establish my credentials and the status of the paper I had given to Gromyko, we had a full discussion. I told him that in my view the time was ripe for progress, and given a little help from him, we could perhaps get the result we both wanted. He listened carefully but was totally non-committal. I had to satisfy him that what I had proposed was no substitution for negotiations on the substance but only a way in. On his side, after a lot of the usual stuff, pretty muted, about American aggression, he said that they were prepared to make the North Vietnamese Four Points and the NLF Five Points 'a basis for discussion'. When I said that I had interpreted a basis of discussion as meaning that they would be flexible neither he nor Mr. Gromyko contradicted me. Their package would seem to be an unconditional stopping of the bombing, some de-escalation in the South and then negotiations on the basis as above. I reminded him that I would be seeing you in Paris in mid-December and that Christmas itself might give some opportunity. On leaving, I asked him if I could expect to hear from them again. To this he was pretty cool and said that they would hardly have anything to add unless Gromyko had some foreign policy of his own. However, he characterised our discussions as 'very useful'.

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I cannot really tell what this music means. Greenhill, who was with me and has been at our other meetings with Gromyko and Kosygin over the past year, says that without being able to quote precise words from either Kosygin or Gromyko as a basis for his impression, feels sure that their interest in what I had to say was both earnest and profound. He doubts if they have yet made up their minds where to go from here, but would not be surprised if in the end we get some bonus. You may hear of this before I do.

- - - -

Text of enclosure to above message, headed 'Text of Unsigned Piece of Paper Foreign Secretary Handed to Mr. Gromyko on 24 November 1966', reads as follows:

The following plan is suggested to meet the situation in which the North Vietnamese require the cessation of bombing to be unconditional while the Americans require some assurance that a measure of de-escalation would follow.

Consideration might be given to the possibility of the parties agreeing secretly on mutual measures of de-escalation which would be put into effect once the bombing had stopped. In this, the first step would be to stop the bombing, and the second step would be further action of de-escalation by the American side, to which the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong would respond by similar acts of de-escalation: but with both phases forming part of a firm prior understanding.

The order of events would therefore be: Phase A... Stop the bombing, while Phase B, which would follow, would see the execution of the other agreed measures of de-escalation by both sides.

All this would require careful study in which you and I might have to help before there was direct contact between the two sides.

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November 29, 1966

Dearest Kay:

I think I ought to alert you about a matter which is likely to cause a considerable rumpus here, which also may be the case at home.

I have had several inquiries today from Americans about an article that appeared in the November 28, 1966, number of NEWSWEEK, which on page 30 refers to Fleur Cowles (Meyer).

I was myself rather alarmed at what the repercussions might be, and asked her to come and see me. This she did. She has always been on excellent terms with the NEWSWEEK Bureau Chief in London, Mr. Simons, and had been interviewed by him at considerable length. He took no notes during the conversation, but wrote it up afterwards and what appeared in this number, according to what he has told her in the past few days, represents only a small excerpt from what he sent to New York.

She flatly says that she made no such statement as that under quotes in the article, and that his memory was completely inaccurate in that particular.

She is non-plussed about what to do, but my own guess is, although she had reached no definite decision before she talked to me, she will bring a suit for libel. She expects to talk to her husband on the subject immediately, and also to consult a British lawyer.

I thought you ought to know about this, not that I can recommend any action to you, but she is so obviously distressed about the whole business I fear there will be disagreeable publicity, especially since some of her friends are pressing her to make a statement or bring a libel action.

I am completely unaware of the circumstances, and only familiar with the article from reading it and listening to her comments on it.

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What she seems most to resent, and this I think with some reason, is that the reference to her having lived in England since 1955 is not followed by the explanation that she has an English husband.

She is probably the best known woman in the American community of London. She returns to the United States two or three times a year for extended periods, has kept her American citizenship, and been a helpful, influential, generous sponsor of most of the American official and cultural efforts here which have come to my attention. In the case of the American Museum at Bath, for example, she undertook successfully to rally the United States business leaders in London to its support, in order to care for its chronic deficit. On the cultural side, her flat in Albany and her house in the country seem continually to swarm with American painters, sculptors, actors, actresses and artists of every description. Scarcely a week passes without her congregating a group of them to meet their British counterparts. She is almost equally well known in British political, business and professional circles, and somewhat notorious for what some consider her extreme Americanism.

I have no idea what could be done about it, or if anything should be, but I would suggest if any suit is brought, it never be allowed to come to trial. If the facts seem to warrant it at home, after a reading of whatever Simons submitted in his original report, I think some sort of apology, if that seemed practicable and warranted, would put the affair to rest.

Simons happened to come to see me yesterday on another subject, but neither he nor I mentioned this affair. Fleur says he has been in communication with her, and seems to feel only less distressed about it than she does.

I am sunk over not being able to attend your party next week in Paris, and envy those who are going there. It was, however, impossible for me to alter a long standing engagement of a far less agreeable character.

With much love, I am

Ever yours,

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John Brett-Smith, introduced by Julian Boyd, Editor of the Thomas Jefferson Papers at Princeton, of whose advisory committee I am Chairman, came to see me. Brett-Smith is the President of the Oxford University Press in the United States. He and his associates have a project for revising and continuing the British Dictionary of National Biography, much of which contains obsolescent, even obsolete, material. Although prepared to undertake all the expenses of publication which will amount to over one-half million pounds, and also to obtain additional finances from British sources, they are hopeful of securing funds in the United States, since what they contemplate will be valuable to our own enterprise, The Dictionary of American Biography. Apart from this business matter, I had the added enjoyment of talking about books with Brett-Smith, who is a devoted bibliophile.

Bill Rivkin, here before taking up his post as Ambassador to Senegal and Gambia, called on me. He is having a party tonight at the Playboy Club, an enterprise directed by one of his Chicago friends who has lent him the penthouse and the attendance of many beautiful Bunnies for this occasion. We are unable to join his party since we have one of our own in prospect.

Ann Fleming, Hugh Cecil, Ian McCallum (Director of the American Museum at Bath), and Hugh Cecil (David Cecil's son) met us at home. After sandwiches and drinks we all went to see the Merce Cunningham ballet at the Saville Theater. The three numbers -- (1) Suite for Five, (2) Winterbranch, and (3) How to Pass, Kick, Fall and Run, were beyond my comprehension since it was the first time I had seen ballet of this avant garde character. The audience was divided over the merits of the performance. The young people were enthusiastic; the older ones bemused but not convinced.

Afterward, we had a real blow-out at home in the form of a rather elaborate supper party for this list of guests, to which dozens were later added.

A goodly sprinkling of members of our Congress were there, including Senator Joseph Tidings, son of my old friend Millard, who was for so long United States Senator from Maryland. Margot Fonteyn, who had danced tonight with her usual great success in Ondine, came out with Freddie Ashton and other associates. The lower floor of the house was thronged with guests, chiefly from British artistic circles, including numbers of bearded young gentlemen and a lot of pretty girls.

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RECEPTION - MONDAY 28th NOVEMBER 1966 - 11 pm.

MERCE CUNNINGHAM & DANCE COMPANY

Sir Frederick Ashton & Mr. Martin Thomas
Mrs. Vera Bensky (Mr. Woodrow Wyatt)
Miss Berry Berenson
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brien (D.Telegraph)
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Mr. Hugh Cecil
Hon. Robert Corbett
Mr. A.V. Cotton (D.Telegraph)
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
Miss Pamela Colin & Mr.Henry Bertrand
Mr. Nicholas Tromgeole (S.Telegraph)
Dame Margot Fonteyn, Senor de Arias & M.Attilio Labis
Mr. Desmond Gorges
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Grimond
Mr. Duncan Macniece (Evening News)
Mr. David Hicks
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Lasky
Mr. Sean Day Lewis (D.Telegraph - Peterborough)
Mr. Robert Layland
Earl of Lichfield
Mr. Ian McCallum (American Museum)
Mr. William McCarthy
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. Ferdinand Mount
Mrs. Harry Phipps
Mr. Kenneth Rose
Sir Steven Runciman
Lord Sherfield
Mr. David Sylvester (S.Times)
Mr. & Mrs. Michael White
Mr. Peter Wilson
Sir William Emrys Williams (Sec.Gen.Arts Council)
Mr. Woodrow Wyatt
Lady Victoria Yorke

American Correspondents in London
Mr. & Mrs. H.W. Beaton (United Press Int'l)
Mr. & Mrs. Barnard Leason (Fairchild Publications of N.Y.)
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Luce (Time-Life)

Embassy
Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Miss Martha Bruce
Dr. & Mrs. Edward Myers
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Irving
Mr. Robert [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. William [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Carroll

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Ballet Company

Merce Cunningham
Carolyn Brown
Barbara Lloyd
Sandra Neels
Valda Setterfield
Albert Reid
Peter Saul
Gus Solomons jnr.
John Cage (Musical Director)
Lewis L. Lloyd (Administration)
David Vaughan (Administration)

Brian Epstein (Savile Theatre)

Congressmen

Codel Nato
Rep. Frank M. Clark (D.-Pa)

Codel Imco
Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D.-Fla.) & Mrs. Rogers

Other
Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D.-Md)
Mr. Raymond K. Mason (friend of Sen. Tydings)
Mr. William T. Finley (Sen. Tydings' assistant)

Not yet replied
Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R.-Ill) & Mrs. Arends (Codel Nato)
Rep. William M. Bates (R.-Mass) & Mrs. Bates " "
Rep. John M. Murphy (D.-N.Y.) & Mrs. Murphy (Codel Imco)
Rep. William T. Cahill (R.-N.J.) & Mrs. Cahill (other)
Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D.-Ill)
Lowell K. Bridwell, Dep. Under Sec. of Commerce for Transportati
Mr. Richard Hennes, Control Officer Codel Nato
Mr. Charles Lyons, Control Officer Codel Imco

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Miss Harriet Berry
Mr. Nicholas Berry
Mr. John Betjeman
Mr. Alexander Bland (Observer)
A Mr. Richard Buckle (S.Times)
Mr. Peter Coats
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. & Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Mr. David Douglas-Home
Hon.William & Mrs. Douglas-Home
Marquis & Marchioness of Dufferin & Ava
Mr. & Mrs. Constantine Fitzgibbon
A Mrs. Ian Fleming
Baroness Gaitskell
Mr. Frank & Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. Nigel Gosling (Observer)
Miss Halton
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Derek Hill
Mr. Raimund & Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Mr. & Mrs. Ludovic Kennedy
Mr. & Mrs. W.J. [illegible]swick
Lord Goodman (Chairman Arts Council)
Mr. Osbert Lancaster
Miss Jennie Lee M.P.
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Mr. Kenneth MacMillan (choreographer)
Mr. Donald McCleary (dancer Royal Ballet)
Mr. David McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Wolf Mankowitz
Lord & Lady Melchett
Mr. & Mrs. Karl Meyer (Washington Post)
Mr. Beni Montresor
Miss Annette Page & Mr.Ronald Hynd (dancers Royal Ballet)
Mr. & Mrs. Roland Penrose (Director Inst.of Contemporary Arts)
Mr. Andrew Porter (Financial Times)
Mr. Tristram Powell
Mr. & Mrs. E.J. Power
Mr. Roy Round & Miss Georgina Parkinson (dancers Royal Ballet)
Miss Anne Scott James
Mr. John Scoular (D.Mirror)
Miss Lynn Seymour (dancer Royal Ballet)
Mr. & Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Somes (dancers Royal Ballet)
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Spender
Countess Ste[illegible]berg (Mrs.Phipps' mother)
Mr. Kenneth Tynan
Mr. John Wells
Mrs. Patricia Wolfson

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I thought it the best party we have had at Winfield House with the exception of a somewhat similar one for James Baldwin. When, however, I went to bed at 3:00 a.m. I was glad it was over.

Tuesday, November 29

Clarence Streit, of Union Now, called on me this morning to talk about the resolution, which failed in the last session of Congress to pass, proposing a constitutional amendment to study his Atlantic Federal Union concept.

The new Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Ruzek, called on me. He was in the Czech resistance and, having been apprehended by the Germans, spent some time as a forced laborer in Bavaria. He served in London in the Czech diplomatic service, and in 1959 became Ambassador to the United States.

Although a confirmed Communist, he had nothing harsh to say about United States policy. I like him.

Lunched at Buck's where the almost exclusive topic of conversation between the elders at the large table was over the future of the Club. If the Committee has made a decision, it has not yet been announced.

Ted Heath and Christopher Soames were lunching together, so I joined them for a while.

Joe Fromm of U.S. News and World Report, came to see me this afternoon. He is about to embark on a European trip, especially to inquire into NATO matters, as well as to sense continental reaction to the British decision about the Common Market.

He was followed by Bill Stoneman, of the Chicago Daily News, who had many severe things to say about George Brown. So many stories are flying around about Brown's behavior at diplomatic functions that one finds it almost impossible to separate the true from the false. He is certainly no model of conventional behavior.

I attended the Ditchley Foundation meeting at the Crown Estate Office in Whitehall. We had a full complement of Council members under the Chairmanship of Harold Caccia. There is always a good deal of business to be transacted, and in spite of Caccia's expeditious handling of it, we were heavily engaged for

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more than two hours. Afterward, I dropped Harold off at his house in Regents Park.

Marie and Averell Harriman are arriving tonight to stay with us.

E. and I went to dinner with Sonya and Julian Melchett in Chelsea. Melchett has a formidable task in prospect as Head of the to be nationalized Steel Industry. The others present were Lord and Lady Walston (he returned last night from Tokyo), Mrs. Roy Jenkins, Mr. (MP) and Mrs. Parker, Woodrow Wyatt (MP) with a pretty girl, and a couple of others. Afterward, the Weidenfelds came in, as did Eric Bessborough, Solly Zuckerman, Ronald Grierson and his wife.

There was much talk about the Roy Thomson deal for the London Times. Woodrow, a newspaper proprietor himself, always amusing and contentious, thought it should be allowed to go through. He drew a good bit of fire when he said the Labor Party already possessed sufficient newspaper influence, especially through the Daily Mirror, the Sun, and the Manchester Guardian. There were feeble protests that the Guardian could not be considered a consistent Labor supporter, but I thought Wyatt made a convincing case to the contrary, especially regarding its stand on current issues. I find everywhere, talking to Heath, et al, or Labor Ministers, an over-riding preoccupation with the Rhodesian problem.

We returned home late to find Marie and Averell already abed.

The Chief Barman for the last 16 years at the Connaught Hotel has, in an interview, made interesting comments on the drinking habits of the patrons of his popular establishment. He said many of his clients seem to think Vodka is less fattening than other alcohols.

The Dry Martini is still the number one drink internationally. He notices a great change in favor of iced drinks.

Some thirsty individuals call for such concoctions as The Rusty Nail, a frapped mixture of whiskey and Drambuie. Also they serve Sherry, Cointreau, and almost every other sort of spirit, or even French aperitifs, on the rocks. Brandy seems the only exception. His most idiosyncratic drinker demands a Three by Two. It is a mixture of three parts whiskey to two of gin; he has two of them at lunch time and two before dinner.

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As a cure for a hangover, he prescribes a Champagne Cocktail, or a Bloody Mary, or a Bullshot, but adds that the only real specific is to lay off everything for 24-hours.

Wednesday, November 30

I came down to the office with Averell this morning, reading on the way the speech he proposes to make tonight at the English-Speaking Union Memorial Dinner.

There was a repetition to us this morning of an interesting message sent to the President yesterday by the Prime Minister about our 35 million dollar offset in connection with the tripartite talks in which McCloy represents the United States. It was:

The Prime Minister sent the President another telegram advising him of his hopes of being able to tell the House of Commons tomorrow that he and Bowden will be meeting Ian Smith later this week for a final try at a Rhodesian settlement.

Great interest has always been taken in England in famous Shots, and the last classification I saw was discouragingly headed that there is no one today to equal Lord Ripon who once killed twenty-eight pheasants in a minute. But there are still some extraordinary marksmen. The twelve best Shots listed in the magazine are: Lord Lambton, and Colonel William Stirling of Keir, who are placed in a category of their own; The Duke of Marlborough; The Duke of Roxburghe; Lords Pembroke, Eldon and Porchester; Sir Ian Walker-Okeover; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Cripps; Michael Tree; Peter Stirling (Bill's brother); and Cosmo Crawley. I have no way of knowing how accurate this estimate is except that a friend who shot last week with Freddie Cripps said that he was now only a moderate performer -- but since he is in his eighties this is not surprising.

Joe Tydings came to see me this morning. I am delighted that he and Dan Brewster, son of my schoolmate, are the two Maryland Senators. Tydings struck me as being honorable, resourceful, courageous.

I took Averell Harriman and Phil Kaiser to lunch at the Connaught Grill. Later, the three of us, with Chuck Cross, went to see George Brown at the

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The following is the text of a message from Prime Minister Wilson to President Johnson, dated November 29, 1966:

I am most grateful for your second message of November 19 explaining the terms of your offer of 35 million dollars to make easier our task in the tripartite talks. My talk with Gene Rostow was also extremely valuable and fruitful, as I am sure he will have told you. I entirely share your wish to see tripartite agreement on these difficult problems as a contribution to holding NATO together at this difficult time. You yourself, of course, fully understand the needs for us to achieve a balance of payments surplus if we are to go on making our contribution to the common cause in NATO and elsewhere, including the Far East. We also have to consider the effect on our other NATO allies if the tripartite talks go on too long.

Nevertheless, given especially the difficulty for the Germans in taking effective decisions for some little time, I am sure it is right that we should accept your helpful offer of 35 million dollars and I am glad to know that payment can actually be made before December 31, 1967, at the latest, even if definite orders have not been placed by then. I talked to Gene Rostow about the exact terms of the offer. My understanding is that we for our part would make no changes in our troop and supply dispositions in Germany before the end of June 1967: but that this would not be held to prevent us from making savings in the personal expenditure of our troops and other administrative economies not affecting their combat capability. Nor would it be designed to prevent us from rotating our troops in the normal way or preparing in the United Kingdom for any withdrawals which may subsequently prove necessary. Meanwhile we should continue with the tripartite talk and do our utmost to reach the earliest possible agreement on the military and financial questions at issue, so that we may then as you say concert any moves together. I sincerely hope that we can achieve this early next year. But if, by the end of June 1967, agreement has still not been reached, then, as Jim Callaghan and I were at pains to make clear to Gene Rostow, we should have to regard ourselves as free to take whatever measures seemed necessary to us to cover in full the balance of the foreign exchange costs of our forces in Germany in 1967/68, remaining after payments by Germany and your payment of 35 million dollars.

As regards the orders which you will place here, I would only say two things at this stage. First, they must make a real contribution to our balance of payments problem and to employment in this country. This means, for example, that the purchase of fuel with a high import -content

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content would not meet our needs, so we shall have to look for hardware purchases. Second, I was glad to have your assurance, and its clarification by Rostow, that these orders would be additional to the F-111 arrangement and to the current and prospective dollar accruals from United States forces stationed in the United Kingdom. I assume that Bob McNamara will arrange for his people to discuss with ours in detail the orders to be placed, the payment arrangements, and the mechanism for ensuring additionality.

I understand from Gene Rostow that, with regard to the Far East, which you mentioned in your message of November 19, you would wish us to make no dramatic change in our force dispositions there within the six months period we are considering. I can certainly assure you that apart from the changes resulting from our defense review and our economy measures of July, which we have already discussed together, we have nothing in mind for that period.

I take it that you will now want to take soundings on the Hill. We must then consider how to tell the Germans the arrangements made between us, without giving them any cause to think that there is any less reason for them to meet your and our foreign exchange costs in the fullest extent they can. We must also consider how to tell the rest of NATO, who will undoubtedly need reassurance at the prospect of the tripartite talks lasting longer than they thought at first. In this context, we must clearly try to reach tripartite agreement on a report to NATO which will allow them to give the fullest possible guidance to the military authorities, so that NATO's consideration of strategy and force levels can go forward in parallel with our own tripartite exercise.

Finally, we must consider together the terms and timing of a public announcement which, for my part, I should like to see not later than the NATO Ministerial Meeting in December and the adjournment of Parliament for the Christmas recess.

Many thanks again for all your help in this difficult but, for us, absolutely crucial matter.

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Following message from Prime Minister Wilson to the President was dated November 29, 1966:

I want you to know, for the strictly personal information of yourself and Dean Rusk at this stage, that I hope to be able to tell the House of Commons tomorrow that the Commonwealth Secretary and I will be meeting Ian Smith later this week. If he agrees to this, it will be a final showdown between us. Our prolonged probings of his position, culminating in Bowden's visit this last weekend, coupled with Smith's developing realization of the pressures building up on him -- our Commonwealth undertakings, the threatened UN action, South African representations to him (and I am confident Vorster has done this) and even signs of possible division within the Rhodesia Front -- all these things have, I believe, at last brought him to recognize that he stands now at the brink. And, as he gazes at the abyss ahead, I believe too that he is, perhaps for the first time since November of last year, seriously thinking that he must come to terms with us, because he understands how much worse for him and for Rhodesia any alternative course would be.

This, at all events, is the conclusion that my colleagues and I have drawn from the attitude he took last weekend with the Commonwealth Secretary. I need not trouble you with the details. He has not come all the way to meet us -- far from it. The gulf is still wide between us. And, if it is to be bridged, the initiative must come from him. We shall stand firm on our six principles, on a return to legality and on guarantees both against any fresh IDI and on unimpeded advance to African majority rule. But Smith has said enough to make it clear to me that I could not justify, to my country or my conscience, a break with him now and the implementation of Paragraph 10 of the Communique, with all the consequences that would flow for Rhodesia, for Britain and for the world as a whole, without one last personal effort to bring this narrow, obstinate, but not, I think, fundamentally dishonorable man to face up to the realities. If I fail, that will be that, and we shall go ahead as undertaken at the Commonwealth Conference. If I succeed, this will, I know, be only the beginning of many further difficulties -- with the African Commonwealth, at the United Nations -- and with some of our own supporters here. But there will be no agreement with Smith that does not meet our stated requirements and that I can not therefore with honor defend to Parliament. So I am prepared to face up to these difficulties and see them through, as the inevitable but acceptable price of a favorable settlement.

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I do not want to make this message any longer. But you have given us such staunch support throughout this Rhodesian business, and despite the misgivings that I know many of your people have felt, that I wanted you to have this advance warning of our plans. Joe Garner can fill in the State Department on some of the background. And I shall of course keep you posted of progress -- if any. This is a very crucial moment. But we are going into it with clear heads and no illusions. If I was a betting man, I should wager against a settlement. But the odds are not so steep that the gamble is not worth taking: and the stakes, for all of us, are high.

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Foreign Office. Brown and Greenhill talked about their trip to the Soviet Union. After finishing with that subject, Averell, under instructions, protested against the proposed sale by the British, to be covered by governmental credit guarantees, of a fertilizer plant to Cuba. This evoked shades of the Leyland bus transaction years ago. George Brown made the expected reply that if the British didn't sell these plants, someone else would get the business. He said he understood the difficulties the President would experience in Congress if the deal went through, but he would not recommend to the Cabinet a withdrawal from it. He did, however, say he would present Averell's arguments to the Cabinet.

We came back to the office for a short time before going home for a lightning change of clothes. Marie, E., Averell, and I arrived at the London Hilton Hotel at 7:25 p. m. in time for the reception preceeding the first commemorative Churchill banquet, under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

I sat between charming Lady Alexander of Tunis and the agreeable Lady Mayoress of Westminster. I have never seen a better disposed audience, studded with celebrities, including Lady Spencer-Churchill, her two daughters, General Lemnitzer from Paris, Field Marshal Alexander, and scores of men and women prominent in Anglo-American and Commonwealth affairs. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the chair, and made happy introductory remarks. The tribute to Sir Winston was delivered by Oliver Chandos, speaking as an old friend and Cabinet Minister. He was followed by the Prime Minister, who offered the toast, "Anglo-American Understanding". Before dinner, the Prime Minister talked to me about the trip he hopes to make tomorrow to meet Ian Smith. I thought his banquet remarks were somewhat too le , and also smacked strongly of partisan political advocacy. The concluding response by Averell was in every respect excellent. He reminisced about his association with Sir Winston, commencing in 1941, speaking in simple, admiring, perceptive terms. Everyone agreed it was a perfect presentation for this gathering.

We left at 10:45 p. m., dropping the Caccias at home.

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Thursday, December 1

I spent two hours this morning at a meeting of the Fulbright Commission, over which I presided. These men and women are an unusually gifted and devoted group. The business before us is always exacting, requiring high standards of judgment, which can only be exercised by people thoroughly familiar with the British educational system -- such as members like Sir John Wolfenden, Arthur Goodhart, and others.

We had lunch today at home for the following: Mr. David and Lady Pamela Hicks, Mrs. Mark Littman, Mr. Charles Harding, Mrs. Harry Phipps, Mr. Peter Coats, and Mrs. Quennell.

Afterward, Mr. Tregaskis came to see me with an unexpected discovery he had made of a book containing engravings supplementary to my Chien Lung Chinese prints. I pounced upon it with avidity. Also, I acquired from him three excellent engravings of the African slave trade to add to those already in my possession.

Mr. Bridwell, Deputy to Boyd who will become the new Cabinet member in charge of Transport, called on me. I was interested in his program for stricter control over safety features of automobiles imported into the United States.

Tonight, we dined with Anne Fleming at 16 Victoria Square.

Before I went home, the Jordanian Ambassador came to see me. He had written a letter to the London Times a few days ago charging that American Patton tanks were used by the Israelis in their attack on his country. When this matter was called to the attention of authorities in Washington, they informed us that no Pattons had been engaged in the operation. The Ambassador was non-plussed over whether to write another letter possibly retracting the allegation. I told him that, as a colleague, I thought he better let this uncertain affair rest in limbo unless it became a matter of dispute and contention between our respective governments.

Others at Anne's dinner were Spider Quennell, Professor Raymond Carr and his wife, and Paddy Legh-Fermor. I have seldom heard better conversation or had a more enjoyable evening.

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Friday, December 2

The new Argentine Ambassador, Eduardo F. McLoughlin, called on me this morning. After a long military career, he was Air Minister. This is his first diplomatic post. He is about 48 years old and seems vigorous, outspoken, and friendly.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Martine de Courcel, one of the most intelligent and charming women in the world.

Went to Easton Neston by train this afternoon for tomorrow's big shoot. Staying in the house were Romano and Rory MacEwen, Spider Quennell, Robin Fedden (Secretary of the National Trust), and young Lady Rea (a Fraser cousin of Kistey). Alexander, the eldest son, who has by mutual consent between the school authorities and himself, left his school for special tutoring, is now living in this house that he will inherit in about five years.

Spider has just returned from a trip to the United States, in the course of which she was offered employment, marriage, illicit connections, as well as receiving a variety of other attentions. She is unusually amusing and attractive, but must be going through a bad spell, since Peter notified her a few days ago he wanted a divorce to marry another woman.

Robin Fedden is a gold mine of knowledge, as well as a conversationalist unfailing in effervescence and wit. Tessa Rae, like all the Lovat family that I have seen, has great looks.

Saturday, December 3

Not a Colonel was missing this morning when we met in the courtyard at 9:30. The day was cold and clear. Derek Lawson brought with him as his guest Frederick Stanley, a Stock Exchange member. We had seven satisfactory drives, killing 217 pheasant, 4 woodcock, and a few hares. I was luckily placed, and shot 45 pheasant.

Sunday, December 4

E. and I left by the morning train for London, where we lunched with Elspeth Rostow, who is staying with us for a few days, having arrived Saturday morning. Sasha is in Scotland at the Lothian's house, as one of a houseparty of about 15 young people.

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I have always been a great admirer of Elspeth, who has been so fortunately endowed with a combination of intellectual talents, physical beauty, personal charm, and sympathetic personality.

I read today the weekend telegraphic traffic. The meeting between Harold Wilson and Ian Smith has been concluded. Wilson sent today to President Johnson this communication on the transaction.

If a satisfactory settlement of the Rhodesian issue is made, it will remove, at least temporarily, perhaps the most dangerous domestic problem that has confronted a British Government since the War.

Monday, December 5

E. went to Paris this morning; Elspeth left to deliver a latitudinal lecture, Sasha returned beaming from Scotland, and I scurried expectantly to the office to learn whether or not the Rhodesian affair had found solution. The decision has again been postponed for several hours; the Prime Minister must make a statement on it at 7:00 o'clock tonight to the Commons.

The future of Bucks is still obscure, but, as it was open today, Sasha and I lunched there. She had never been to Christie's or Sotheby's, so we stopped at Christie's to look at ornithological books.

I left this afternoon by rail for Salisbury to stay with Greta and Felix Fenston. I am almost reluctant to undertake this shooting engagement, since, due to faulty management of my gun last Saturday, I have painfully injured my trigger finger.

Tuesday, December 6

There were six of us shooting today -- Felix, Dru Montagu, Lord Bearsted, Philip Hardwicke, Kisty Hesketh, and myself. It rained in the morning, but cleared in the afternoon. We killed 240 pheasant, of which I think I knocked off 38. Our conversation amongst the men was almost entirely confined to Rhodesia. Smith has not yet made his final reply, but it is expected within the course of the evening to arrive and to be unfavorable. For months this difficult situation has ominously threatened economic, financial, and even social stability in Britain and elsewhere. I think Ian Smith was excessively

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The following message from Prime Minister Wilson was delivered to President Johnson on December 4, 1966:

I write this to you in the plane on my way back from one more of these strangely tantalizing and -- yet again---- ultimately disappointing meetings with Smith. I say tantalizing because, after two days (and mights) of argument, discussion and very plain speaking, it seemed by yesterday evening that an honourable agreement was at last within our grasp.

I need not trouble you with details. We discussed the three main issues -- indissolubly related in our minds: to be dissociated so far as possible in his: the independence constitution: the prior return to legality and the formation of the interim government: and the essential external guarantees of the eventual settlement. By late yesterday, we had hammered out a document which gave Smith a better deal in all three respects than he conceivably deserves, and on which my two colleagues and I had to reflect very carefully before we decided that this was something we could with honor recommend to Parliament. On the text itself, argued over line by line, paragraph by paragraph, there seemed in the end to be agreement between us.

Why then have we had to make the indecisive short statement today which will have been shown to you? The answer, I am afraid, is that we are dealing with a very devious and schizophrenic personality. Smith agreed to meet us on the absolutely clear understanding, to which he specifically assented, that each of us came with full powers from our respective colleagues to settle. But on Friday he recanted on this and insisted that he could not go further than agree with us a text which he would recommend to his colleagues as acceptable. By Saturday evening we had such a text. But then he recanted again: he would go no further than take it back and think over whether or not to recommend its acceptance.

This was intolerable. But we were so resolved that the chance of a settlement should not slip through our fingers through any fault of ours, that we have, as you see, given him till noon tomorrow to give us a plain yes or no to the document, without any modification whatever. I think there is still an outside chance that he, or some of his colleagues, will come to their senses. Before he left late last night, I spoke to him in rougher and more brutal terms than ever before of this appalling danger for himself, for Rhodesia and for the whole of Southern Africa which were bound to be the consequence of a refusal. I may have shaken him (I certainly shook his colleagues). But what still sticks in his gullet, as he put it, is the idea that he must return to legality before there can be the test of Rhodesian opinion in the new constitution.

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If he could not remove this bone on board the TIGER, I doubt if he will in Salisbury. At all events, by noon tomorrow the die will be cast, one way or the other. If, by then, he has not said yes to our test, we shall go straight ahead with the programme of action we promised to the Commonwealth in September. Garner has reported on the extremely helpful and thorough talks which he had with your people last week. I am sure that we must continue to act in the closest concert as we go forward to this next stage, fraught as it is with so many difficulties, and I am glad to know that there is such close understanding between us.

It is clear to us from our exchanges with the South African Government that they have been leaning pretty heavily on Smith to reach a settlement. We have informed them of the content of the text we worked out with Smith, in the hope that even at this eleventh hour they may be able to exert some further pressure. I hope you may be willing to consider most urgently whether, by saying anything to them today, you too might help persuade them to try their hand again in Salisbury before noon tomorrow.

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stupid ever to declare UDI, and also think he was mistaken, upon his return to Salisbury on Sunday, not to threaten resignation if his Cabinet would not accept the terms of the agreement he presumably had decided to recommend to them. On the other hand, Prime Minister Wilson has in some particulars conducted his part of the affair ineptly and perhaps unreasonably. I fear now that it is destined, although so frequently declared a domestic concern between Great Britain and Rhodesia, to become a convulsive issue in the United Nations, where there is no chance of sweet reasonableness prevailing.

Pepe Santa Cruz, Sam Nickerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dominic (Bunny Esterhazy) Elliott, arrived this evening, but we lost Bearsted, who had to return to London.

Wednesday, December 7

We were eight guns strong today, the weather was perfect, the birds often flying faster than bullets, were high and sporting. We finished with a bag of 468 pheasant, of which I shot about 50.

Felix wisely never fires at low birds, and his guests usually follow his example. He runs his show like a true professional, and everything about it seems perfect, including charming Greta's management of the house.

I came back with Felix on a late train from Salisbury. E. had gone to the opening of "Is Paris Burning?", and I joined her about 11:30 tonight for the blow-out the sponsors of the picture put on in the Grosvenor House ballroom. We sat down to dinner at midnight, and the raffle, under the guidance of Martine de Courcel, started a little before 2:00 o'clock. Fortunately, the only speech was by Vere Harmsworth, who thanked those present for contributing to the journalists' charity, which was to profit by the picture. I sat between Mrs. Harmsworth and Lady Rupert Nevill.

Thursday, December 8

Polly Wisner and Marian Leiter have arrived in London at the tag end of a trip around the world. They came for lunch with us today. The other guests were: Loelia Duchess of Westminster, Mr. Peter Wilson, Sir Mark & Lady Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Edmonds, Mr. & Mrs. John Gunther, Sir Edward and Lady Ford, Sir Kenneth and Lady Clark, Sir Steven Runciman, Mr. Albert Irving, and

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Sasna, [redacted] The following regretted: Mr. Derek Hill, Mr. Cecil Beaton, M. Gerard Andre, Lord and Lady Harlech, Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Mr. Phil Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Maudling, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft, and Mr. Leigh-Fermor.

John Allison called on me this afternoon. He is living in the Hawaiian Islands, but with his wife has come here to sell some of their Oriental art objects at Christies. Although he has retired from diplomacy, his interest in it is undiminished.

John Kelly came to see me. He will be 70 in February, but his physical health has somewhat deteriorated. He is one of the most affectionate, unselfish men I have ever met, and was a godsend to every Embassy in which he served.

Line Gordon came to see me. We had a long talk about his operations present and prospective, in Latin America. He gave me a full account of the deplorable conditions in Haiti, where Papa Doc Duvalier still seems invulnerable.

Friday, December 9

I attended a memorial service this morning for Sir Evelyn Wrench at the Commonwealth Chapel in St. Paul's. It was the simplest ceremony of this kind I have witnessed, and more moving than had it been elaborate. Wrench was the real founder of the English-Speaking Union, and a man of the utmost probity and devotion to the ideals of the Union.

I lunched at Buck's with Diana Phipps. The Committee has decided the Club is bankrupt, and I have joined others in subscribing £100 each to make provision for the servants there who apparently are left without pensions or any other protection during a possible time of unemployment. There are still some vague ideas about [redacted] saving the institution and turning it into a non-proprietary Club, but officially its closing has been set for December 23, 1966.

Charley Collingwood came to see me this afternoon. He is about to leave for another long stay in Viet Nam.

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I went to call on the Cameroon Ambassador, Mr. Enkweta, at 84 Holland Park, and we had a jolly talk but nothing of a substantive nature to discuss.

Marian Leiter came to see me at the office, and it was great fun to listen to her [redacted] account of recent travels. She was in her habitual splendid spirits. Alistair Cook had expected to join us, but was detained at the BBC studios, so I shall miss him during his present trip to London.

Saturday, December 10

At the office this morning Bernie Yarrow came to see me. We had a talk about Free Europe and how the organization might initiate new programs useful to improvment in East-West relationships. They are spending about twenty-million-dollars a year. I suggested consideration be given to holding a seminar this autumn at Ditchley.

The parade of people outside the Embassy on the Grosvenor Square garden footpath has been incessant for many months. At one point, a bedraggled Lone Ranger type squatted day after day with a placard announcing he intended to fast until the war was over. Heavy rains drove him finally from his post. This morning, 100 Americans, probably mostly students, were expected to demonstrate in front of the Embassy. Only a couple of dozen appeared, but photographers were present to snap them. No doubt they are inspired by that inextinguishable trouble-maker, our fellow countryman Ralph Schoenman, who masterminds Lord Russell's foolish enterprises.

December 11, 1966 - Sunday

Nothing interesting in the telegrams this morning, but the newspapers are filled with controversial items about Rhodesia. The Prime Minister and Heath are said now to be so bitter against each other that it is embarrassing to watch them cross swords in the House of Commons. The UN is considering the subject of sanctions, but no decision will be reached until after the weekend.

For some time our friend Findley Burns has been having a rough ride in Jordan, where the King's position has been greatly weakened as a result of the Israeli foray. Findley has been pleading for prompt American military assistance to Jordan, some of which may be forthcoming this week. It is bad luck for him to

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have been precipitated so soon after his arrival at his post into such an hysterical atmosphere.

E and S spent most of the day dressing a huge Christmas tree, and making elaborate preparations for the party we are giving in honor of the Embassy personnel next Tuesday. I assisted with what I considered wise, but unappreciated, advice.

December 12, 1966 - Monday

Charles Murphy of FORTUNE came to see me this morning. He has been over in Paris talking to the Duke of Windsor about further articles on Kingship. He says the Duke has not fully recovered the sight of one eye, but otherwise is in excellent physical shape. Murphy has retired as a Time-Life-Fortune employee, but will do special, and I gather remunerative, jobs for them. He is presently contemplating a series on rich families in America. He asked me to whom I thought he should apply for information in connection with the Mellon family. I suggested this be taken up by Harry Luce with Paul Mellon.

A short time after seeing Charlie, I had a letter from Paul, giving me further details of what appeared in yesterday's newspapers concerning the gift of his 18th and 19th Century English paintings, drawings, prints and books to Yale University. He intends to lodge them in a suitable building which would contain lecture rooms and everything necessary for studies of this magnificent assemblage of art and literature. I think he has made a happy disposition for the future, since scholars from all over the world will later be able to visit Yale, which already has a unique lot of Walpoliana and Boswelliana that are in a sense illustrative, aside from their own intrinsic merits, of Paul's particular line of scholarship.

I took E and S to lunch at Bucks. A last minute appeal has been launched to keep this institution alive, and an anonymous member has put up sufficient money to carry it on until the new year.

Afterwards, I went with Bob Skiff to New Zealand House, where, with the High Commissioner, we saw an interesting film of President Johnson's travels in his country. The enthusiasm generated was as extraordinary as it was unexpected.

Raymond Loewy came over from Paris today to see me about a design contract he has had for eleven years with British Petroleum. It is now threatened

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with cancellation because of difficulties in remitting foreign exchange to him in Paris. We discussed this matter with Sam Cross. Loewy is one of the greatest industrial designers in the world. A Frenchman by birth, he is a naturalized American citizen, but spends most of his time in France. He was a [redacted] friend of Bill Donovan, and I have known him for years. He was particularly generous and helpful in connection with our OSS personnel and activities during the war.

Tonight, E, S, and I went to the Spanish Embassy for a reception.

Pepe [redacted] left unexpectedly for Madrid this afternoon. I assume it is in connection with the negotiations over Gibraltar, which are presently confused.

I had a talk with Reggie Maudling about Rhodesia. He still thinks the only hope is for HMG to reach a compromise with Ian Smith. Meanwhile, last week's debate in the Commons over this subject is still reverberating. In the course of it most of the Labour speakers inferred that a vote against mandatory sanctions was a vote in favor of Smith. As a Conservative observed, this is like the specious argument that a vote against hanging is a vote in favor of murder. In spite of the vituperative remarks on both sides, it appears that the Conservative Party differs from the Government on the question of means, but not of ends. They are in favor of further negotiations, and fear the effects of the matter having been cast into the UN malestrom. The Conservatives have as a Party condemned racial discrimination, UDI, and other features of Smith's policy.

December 14, 1966 - Tuesday

The new Ambassador of Costa Rica, Senora Dona Claudia Coscante de Rojas, called on me this morning. She has been a professor in Costa Rican educational establishments for about thirty years. Her husband for the past twenty years was head of the Press Section of the US Embassy in San Jose, a position he has now quitted to accompany his wife to London. The Senora only arrived here the end of November, and was in a tearful mood when she saw me this morning, for she has now been told by her Government to leave her post. The Opposition party has a one-vote majority in the Congress, and has just refused to appropriate money for the continuance of the Costa Rican Embassy and Consulates in Great Britain, and in most other Capitals. Consequently, her friend, the President, has been forced to tell her to pack up. According to her, this will be no great burden, since she has no servants, no automobile, and no staff. Instead of going directly home, they

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expect to spend two or three months in the United States, staying with their son, a physician who practices in Illinois. They also have a daughter who, after graduation from Chicago University, remained in Chicago.

I lunched with Count Antoine Seilern, at 56 Princes Gate. The others were the Countess Sternberg, her daughter Diana Phipps, Baron Eugene de Rothschild and his wife. Rothschild is 83, but still an attractive man, although handicapped by deafness. His present wife, an Englishwoman, has been married to him for about fifteen years, and seems to have taken good care of him.

Seilern's collection is quite extraordinary. We never got around to the drawings which constitute the most famous part of it. His large, sparsely furnished house contains many fine paintings, including a room full of Reubens of an especially appealing character

Tonight we had a Christmas party at home for the Embassy staff, to which about 650 people came. Included in it for the first time were the British employees who had been at the Embassy for more than ten years. It was the greatest pleasure to sense how much they appeared to enjoy themselves.

December 14, 1966 - Wednesday

I went off this morning to Ruislip, where Major General Clyde Box invited us to hold our Country Team meeting. We started with an excellent briefing by the Vice Commander, Brig. General Richard Shaefer. The scope of the activities of the Third Air Force is immense. They have something over 18,000 Airmen stationed in England, who with other US military and civilian employees in Great Britain make a total of about 30,000. In addition, there are more than 30,000 dependents. The recent transfers from France of US units from French bases has presented a difficult housing and educational problem. Also, the uncertainty of what restrictions President de Gaulle may put on overflights of France has complicated future planning. If, as is unlikely, we were not allowed to use French air space, we would be forced to rely even more on Spain than we now do as the most practical method for carrying on our air training programs there and at Wheelus Field in Libya. There is no alternative route that would not violate the neutrality of Austria and Switzerland. Weather conditions in Britain are such as to require the major part of training to be done elsewhere.

I do not feel entirely happy about the future of Wheelus Field, though King Idris seems to be friendly enough for the time being. If forced to it, we could refuel in

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the air instead of stopping in Spain. Another possibility, as long as we continue to hold our position in Libya, would be to keep the materiel there and fly pilots back and forth.

Phil Kaiser, Willis Armstrong, Admiral Wiley had to leave, but I remained for lunch, with Ronald Spiers and Bronson Tweedy, as guests of General Box. It was an instructive morning.

This afternoon I went to the farewell reception given at India House by the retiring Indian High Commissioner, Shrimati Hansa Mehta, and his wife. The Indian Government is in a great stew because of the threatened famine. They have called on us for more huge shipments of wheat, but our stocks are so depleted we cannot fully supply the demand and are trying to get other nations to undertake a portion of the burden. For whatever we do we never seem to receive any real gratitude from the Indians, who for years have denounced almost all our policies in the East.

After the reception at India House, I joined E at Ian and Caroline Gilmours', 12 Gayfere Street, Westminster, where there were a lot of political and social people.

We dined tonight with Norman St. John Stevas, at 1 Hampstead Square. Norman's guests were Mollie Buccleuch, Pandora and Michael Astor, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, and the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Eugene Cardinale, an attractive prelate. As a joke, Stevas flew a huge American flag outside his house. We had a spirited conversation after dinner amongst the men, on Rhodesia.

During the day, Bill Bundy, who has just come here from the Far East, talked to me about his concerns in that area. In spite of all the efforts our Government has made to induce the North Vietnamese to enter into some sort of peaceful agreement with us, there is no sign of an inclination on their part to do so. The papers carried stories today about our planes having dropped bombs within the city limits of Hanoi, resulting in a hundred or more civilian casualties. Our information about this incident is not exact, but it is possible that these casualties were caused by a misguided projectile from a Sam Site.

December 15, 1966 - Thursday

I went this morning to St. Clement Danes (the favorite RAF church) to attend a memorial service for Edgey Knollys. At the beginning of the war he was the British Governor in Bermuda, and when I was there on intelligence work, thanks

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to an introduction to him by Bill Stephenson, he helped me in my operation and also gave me lodging in his house. He was an attractive man, who later made a considerable reputation in business, including heading BOAC and Vickers. As a flying officer, he won the DFC.

The service was beautiful; it included the hymn "Jerusalem", with its words from William Blake.

From there, I went to lunch with Ava Waverley, who was celebrating her 70th birthday. E and I had lashed her house with congratulatory flowers. The others were Harold Macmillan, Field Marshal and Lady Alexander, Diana Cooper, Lord and Lady Angelsey. We ate rare and delicious English partridges. Afterwards, conversation was largely engrossed by Macmillan and Alexander exchanging reminiscences of their joint meetings in North Africa, Greece, and elsewhere during the last war.

Harold Macmillan has finished the second volume of his memoirs. He is a brilliant raconteur.

The Field Marshal has always seemed to me the perfect type of a professional British officer. He was undoubtedly Churchill's favorite General. He and his wife spoke affectionately of President Eisenhower, as did Macmillan, saying they thought no one else could so successfully have welded together the somewhat disparate interests of the British and American military establishments. Ava asked Macmillan what he would have done if he had been Prime Minister during the meeting off Gibraltar with Ian Smith. He answered that he thought, having obtained agreement on the Six Points, he would have left the "fine print", covering procedure, to be written and dealt with some time in the future.

I saw David Newsom, once stationed here, now Ambassador to Libya. I told him of our conversation yesterday at Ruislip about Wheelus Field. He thinks the situation there is safe under the present government. King Idris has not lately spoken of quitting the throne. He has no son, but probably will pass on the succession to his nephew, a somewhat mediocre character. The Royal Family lives austerely, and the use of the enormous oil revenues is largely determined by the Cabinet. They are fearful of Egyptian influence, and are gradually reducing the number of Egyptian teachers and other infiltrators whom they have long suspected of furthering Nasser's plans to overthrow the Government and replace it by one friendly to him.

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Hugh Appling, our DCM in Damascus, came to see me. He has been named Politico-Military Officer in Manila. He is a high grade and competent officer, and I am sure was useful in Syria, where affairs seem to be in perpetual turmoil. The Syrian Government is now in process of trying to blackmail the Iraq Petroleum Company, and has shut down the flow of oil through the local pipeline.

I went this evening to a farewell party at the Swiss Embassy. The Ambassador and his wife, Monsieur and Madame de Fischer-Reichen bach, are leaving. There has been a big shift in the resident Diplomatic Corps this year. Ardeshire Zahedi has gone back to Iran, the Indians are departing, Lionel Chevrier, the Canadian High Commissioner, has resigned, and lesser folk have joined the procession.

Tonight, E and I went to dine at Milbourne Grove with Kisty Hesketh. The others at the dinner were Rory and Alexander McEwen with their wives, David McEwen, Bobby Corbett, Lady Kitty and Charles Farrell, Robin Fedden, A. C. W. Crook (Editor of the Times Literary Supplement), Lady Pamela and David Hicks. David Hicks is leaving shortly for Palm Beach, where he has [redacted] a commission to do Michael Phipps' house. After dinner, we all went to the Antique Auction at Chelsea Old Town Hall, the proceeds of which were given to the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Peter Wilson conducted the proceedings with his usual skill.

Early in the week Cobbold, the Lord High Chamberlain, sent me a copy of the American play "Macbird" that he has been asked to license for performance here. He has refused a license for the time being, and wishes to consider the reaction to its current run in the United States.

I found the script almost unbelievable, although written with great skill. It follows the plot of Shakespeare's Macbeth in many particulars, including the witches and their prophesies. The fictitious names used are clearly identifiable with President and Mrs. Johnson, the Kennedy brothers, and others. The Johnsons hatched the design to have President Kennedy assassinated in Texas, later the Kennedy brothers decided to kill President Johnson, and only failed to do so when he dropped dead with a heart attack as Bobby was about to spear him. I cannot imagine how this play could be allowed in American theaters, I have talked to Cobbold about it a couple of times, and am glad that he has not, at least yet, accorded permission for it to be acted here.

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Nicky arrived this morning about 7 o'clock, and wisely went immediately to bed, so I have not yet seen him.

Field Marshal Alexander is a great favorite with all classes of people in London. The gradations of rank, however, are still strictly observed by many club employees. Some time ago, after he had left the bar at White's, another member asked the attendant whether that was not the Field Marshal who was leaving the room. "Yes," answered the bar tender, "you know he is the younger brother of Lord Caledon."

December 16, 1966 - Friday

Went to Dr. Hargreaves this morning and had teeth cleaned.

We had a lunch at home for the following:

Duchess of Buccleuch
Mr. Felix Kelly
Lord Hardwicke
Lady Vansittart
M. Alexandre
Comtesse de Fels
Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Scott
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cotten
Mrs. Stanley Donen
Prince Ghyka
Miss Morton Smith
Miss de Cunha Bueno

I hadn't seen Marte de Fels for some years. She said she and her husband are still grateful to me for saving Chateau Voisin during the war. Their shoot, once so magnificent, has been, as regards pheasants, almost destroyed by two successive years of disease amongst the birds. In 1966 they vaccined 3500 pheasant poults, all of which died. She is as intrepid a traveler as ever, still scooting around the world delivering lectures. M. Alexandre, the famous French hairdresser, has set up a salon in London. He was immediately sued here by Elizabeth Arden on the charge he had agreed not to do this only in partnership with them. He told me he was returning in a month or two to see his movie produced in England. He is the gayest, most typically French looking man imaginable. Joe Cotten, the handsome movie star, is making films in three countries at the same time.

I left this afternoon with three boys, Natasha, Nicky, and Andrew Fraser for Easton Neston.

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Felix Kelly went to Staunton Hill this summer, and on commission from E made an attractive painting of it, which we have hung in Winfield House.

Rosie Lovat was staying at Easton, but Romana and Rory cried off, since he became suddenly ill.

December 17, 1966 - Saturday

We had a satisfactory day, but it was difficult to steer the birds into action, though there were many about. We killed 85 pheasants, saw several woodcock, but had no shots at them.

The head keeper had a heart attack yesterday, and so was not with us. Robart's keeper dropped dead two days ago from heart trouble, so it seems to be becoming an occupational disease--no wonder, in view of their incessant walking.

The beaters have intimated they will not work for the 50 shillings per day they have been accustomed to receive. Since this is a going price for near-by properties, this will be a difficult problem to resolve. When I go as a guest on shoots other than those of our own syndicate, I give a loader when one uses two guns, two pounds a day, and the head keeper customarily received one pound per guest for each 100 birds killed by the whole company.

December 18, 1966 - Sunday

E came down Saturday in time for lunch. Sasha was expected, but stayed in town to meet her friend Marian Symington, who is coming from Greece to spend a week or two with us. Nicky, E, and I came back to town on the afternoon train.

I read the telegrams and made certain dispositions about trying to counter the charges that our aircraft had lately bombed civilians in Hanoi, and also damaged the Chinese Embassy there.

December 19, 1966 - Monday

Went after a long absence to see Dr. Gottfried this morning. My blood pressure was 150 over 90, the latter figure about ten points higher than usual. My pulse was 80, about 20 points above my normal. I lunched at the Economist with Alastair Burnet and six members of the staff. Conversation there is as good as anywhere in the world. Afterwards, I bought a couple of Christmas presents at Jack Roffold's.

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We had a party tonight at home for Georgina and Alistair Forbes. They made up the invitation list, asking hundreds of people from various cities and countries, of whom about 250 came. The notice given was short, but it was a gay occasion with lots of champagne and chatter.

Georgina is the daughter of Peter Ward, and niece of Eric Dudley. She is pretty, charming, about 25 years old, and has already established herself as a moving picture actress. We were especially glad to have this party for them, since not only is Ali an old friend, but I had known his father well when we were in Paris, where he was one of the officers of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The guests invited were:

December 20, 1966 - Tuesday

We lunched with Robin Fedden at an Italian restaurant, La Speranza, 179 Brompton Road. Afterwards, he took us to what he calls a treasure house, the premises of Gregory, Bottley & Co., geologists, 30 Old Church Street in Chelsea. I did not know such a place existed in the world. They have a huge accumulation of stones, quartz and minerals of every description in their original raw state. I bought for £10 a large hunk of magnesite with serpentine from Norway.

George Brown called me last night to ask whether our Government had any strong opposition to the British selling a second Elliott automation computer No. 503 to the Chinese Communists. We asked urgently for an opinion from Washington about this, and received this morning a wishy-washy answer, on the strength of which I made the representation set forth in this telegram:

I went tonight to see Alec Douglas-Home at the House of Commons. The House adjourns this evening, and the sittings will be resumed on January 17. I wanted a chance to talk to Alec about the position taken by the Conservatives regarding a cut-back of BAOR. I gave him my own impression of what the McCloy committee hoped to accomplish.

I should long ago have ceased to be startled by any advertisement from Nieman-Marcus of Dallas, Texas. Today, however, I was almost stunned by the receipt of a pamphlet which sets forth the attractions of the "Green House", where ladies are invited to go for physical beautification. The rates are $650 for a single room each week, plus a 15% service fee in lieu of all gratuities. A typical

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RECEPTION - MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 196[illegible]. 6.30 - 8.00 p.m

"FOR GEORGINA & ALI FORBES"

Mr. & Mrs. John Ackroyd
Miss Barley Alison
Princess Joan Aly Khan
Monsieur Gerard Andre
The Marquess & Marchioness of Anglesey
The Lord & Lady Annan
The Duke & Duchess of Argyll
The Earl & Countess of Arran
Sir Frederick Ashton
The Baroness Asquith of Yarnbury
The Hon. David & Mrs. Astor & Children
The Hon. J.J. & Mrs. Astor & Children
The Hon. Michael & Mrs. Astor & Children
Professor & Mrs. A.J. Ayer

Mr. Francis Bacon
Sir Leon & Lady Bagrit
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Barnes
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Count & Countess John de Bendern
Sir Isaiah & Lady Berlin
The Hon Michael & Lady Pamela Berry
John Betjeman Esq.
Miss Susanne Biehl
Mr. Nigel & The Hon. Mrs. Birch
Mr. Lionel Bird
The Earl & Countess of Birkenhead
Mr. Mark & Lady Annabel Birley & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Bonham-Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Bonham-Carter

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Mr. Christopher Booker
The Lord Boothby, KBE
Sir Maurice Bowra
Mr. Mark & Lady Arabella Boxer
Mr. Michael & The Hon. Mrs. Brand
The Hon. Mrs. Christopher Bridge & Family
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brien
The Lord & Lady Bruntisfield
The Duke & Duchess of Buccleuch
The Baroness Budberg
The Master of Trinity & Lady Butler

Mrs. D. Campbell-Gray
The Viscount Camrose
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Caufield
The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Cavendish
The Hon. Mrs. E. Cazalet
The Lord & Lady David Cecil
Comte & Comtesse Georges de Chamberet
Mr. & Mrs. William Channing
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Channon
Col. The Hon. Sir Martin & Lady Charteris
Charteris (?)
Miss Davina Chetwode
Mrs. June Churchill
Major The Hon. Randolph Churchill
Mr. & Mrs. Winston Churchill
The Baroness Spencer-Churchill
Sir Ashley & Lady Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Clyde

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Mr. Peter Coats
Miss Pamela Colin
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
The Lady Diana Cooper
M. & Mme. Courtouris
Mr. Noel Coward
Mr. & Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Col. The Hon. Frederick Cripps
The Rt. Hon. Anthony & Mrs. Crosland
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Culver
Mr. & Mrs. Dunstan Curtis

Mr. & Mrs. William Davis
Mr & Mrs. Richard de la Mare
Mr. & Mrs. Leo d'Erlanger
The Duke & Duchess of Devonshire
T.H. Prince & Princess Dimitri
Princess Sylvia Djndjaze
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley ~~Dexxx~~ Doneu
The Hon. William & Mrs. Douglas-Home
The Earl & Countess of Drogheda
Sir Michael Duff, Lady Caroline Duff & Mr. Charlie Duff
T.E. The American Ambassador & Mrs. Biddle Duke
Sir Philip Dunn, Bt.

~~The Lord & Lady Egremont~~

Mr. Charles Fletcher Cooke
Miss Griselda Forbes
Mrs. ~~Ian~~ Fleming
Mr. John Fowler
~~Mr. Simon Fleet~~

} see over

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Edna
Stella Viscountess Ednam, & The Hon. David Ward
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Egerton
The Lord & Lady Egremont
Mrs. Dominic Elwes

Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. Charles & Lady Kitty Farrell
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. & Mrs. Felix Fenston
Mr. Charles Fletcher Cooke
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Madame Forbes
Miss Griselda Forbes
Mr. & Mrs. Ian Forbes
Mr. Murray Forbes
Miss Veronica Forbes
Mr. John Fowler
Colonel & Mrs. Louis Franck
Mr. & Mrs. Fraser
Mr. Hugh & Lady Antonia Fraser & Family
Mr. David Frost

The Viscount & Viscountess Gage
The Baroness Gaitskell
Prince & Princess George Galitzine
Miss Joscelyn Gascoigne
Mr. Albert Gaylor
Sir John Gielgud
Mr. Frank & Lady Katharine Giles & Miss Giles
Mr. Ian & Lady Caroline Gilmour
The Lord & Lady Gladwyn
The Lord & Lady Glenconner

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The Lad Goodman

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Miss Jessie Greene
Major & Mrs. John Griffin
Rt. Hon. Jo Grimond & Mrs. Grimmond, and Miss Grimmond
T.E. The Italian Ambassador & Madame Guidoth
Prince Azamat Guirey
Princess Guirey

T.E. The Swedish Ambassador & Madame Hagglof
Mr. & Mrs. C.D. Hamilton
Mr. & Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
The Lord & Lady Harlech
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Harrison
Sir Philip & Lady Margaret Hay
Mr. Heath
The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Henderson
Mr. Auberon Herbert
The Hon. David Herbert
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Higgins
Princess Hohenlohe
Mr. & Mrs. Thurston Holland-Martin
The Lord & Lady Hillingdon
The Viscount Hambledon
The Viscountess Hambledon
The Earl of Hardwicke
The Viscount & Viscountess Head, the Hon. Simon & the Hon. Tessa
The Lord & Lady Herbert
The Hon. Diana Herbert
The Lady Hesketh

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The Lord & Lady Inchyra
Mr. & Mrs. Vane Ivanovic

Mrs. Gianetta Jackson
The Earl & Countess Jellicoe
The Rt. Hon. Roy & Mrs. Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Johnson
Lady Jones
Mr. & Mrs. Timothy Jones

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kee
Mr. & Mrs. Ludovic Kennedy
HRH Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent
THR The Duke & Duchess of Kent
HRH Prince Michael of Kent
The Lord Kinross
Mr & Mrs. Allan ~~Kenk~~ King
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Kitchener & Miss Kitchener

Madame Lacloche
M. & Mme. Lalude
Dr. Carl Lambert
The Viscount & Viscountess Lambton
Mrs. Claud Lancaster
Osbert Lancaster
Patrick Leigh-Fermor
Lees-Milne
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. Patrick & Lady Annabel Lindsay & Children
The Lord & Lady Lloyd & Miss Diana Lloyd

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The Marquess & Marchioness of Londonderry & Children
The Earl & Countess of Longford
THE Prince & Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Luce
The Viscount Lumley

Massidi

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan
Mr. & The Hon. Mrs. Maurice Macmillan
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander McEwen
David McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Robin McEwen
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mrs. McGuiness
The Lord & Lady John Manners
Sir John Marriott
Miss Miranda Matthews
The Lord & Lady Melchett
Angus Menzies
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
M. Tony Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. Karl Miller
Comte Henri de Monpesat
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Moorehead
Raymond Mortimer
Count Peter Munster

Mr. & Mrs. David Niven
The Hon. Sir Harold Nicolson
Robert Norman
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The Lord Plunkett
Countess Poklaska Kagrell
Mr. & Mrs. John Profumo
Mr. & Mrs. John Pudney

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Quennell

Madame Ralli
Mr. Max & Lady Jane Rayne
Michael Renshaw
Mr. & Mrs. David Rolt
Viscount & Viscountess Rothermere
The Lord & Lady Rothschild
Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Rothschild
B. Cecile de Rothchild
Mr. & Mrs. Rhodes
The Hon. Sir Steven Runciman
The Hon. Mrs. Rodd
Mrs. Russell Cooke
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M. Michel Saint Denis
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Lady Victoria Scott

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Mr. & Mrs. Christopher Soames & Family
Mr. David & Lady Caroline Somerset
HRH Princess Margaret & Earl of Snowdon
Mr. John Sparrow
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Spender & Miss Lizzie Spender
Mr. Whitney & Lady Daphne Straight
Mr. Christopher Sykes
Sir Richard & Lady Sykes

M. & Mme. Francis Taillena
Mr. Thomas
Professor & Mrs. Hugh Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Thursby
Mr. Michael & Lady Anne Tree
Madame V. Treparis

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Ustinov

TRH Prince & Princess Alexander of Yugoslavia
TRH Prince & Princess Paul of Yugoslavia

Peter Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. Dennis Walters
Mr. Wheeler
The Hon. Marle & Mrs. Wyndham
The Hon. Mr. & Mrs. John Hay Whitney
The Earl & Countess of Wilton
Mr. & Mrs. William Wallace
Viscount Weymouth & ? Friend
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Wing Commander & Mrs. Barraclough
Mrs. Benjamin
D. Bloomgarden
Major & Mrs. Antony Buxton
Kenneth Carter
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Miss Esme Church
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Miss Patricia Collier
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Mr. & Mrs. James Dance
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The Hon. Julian Fane
Miss Vanessa Forsyth
Vicomte & Vicomtesse de Fraguiez
Francos - Equipe "A Coeur Joie"
Mr. & Mrs. Giovani Ganoliti
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Julius Gellner
Mrs. Diana Gilkes
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gostilow
Dr. & Mrs. S. Gould
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Mr. & Mrs. W. Holmes
Mr. & Mrs. M. Hornbury
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Miss Ursula Howells
Mr. & Mrs. John Jacobs
Jeremy Kemp
Mrs. A. Koerner
Mrs. Lacey
Miss Vivien Leigh
Mr. & Mrs. Lewington
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis & Miss Linda Lewis
Miss Marie Lohr
Dilke Lynch
Murray Macdonald
Miss Peggy Marsh
Miss Anna Massey
Alec McCowen
Mr. John Merrivale
Miss F. Meredith-Owen
Vivian Mortalon
Count & Countess Munster
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Mr. Ted Rance & Family
Contessa di Robillant
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Mr. & Mrs. D. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. Ian Webster
Miss Laura Webster
Princess Weilenstein
The Earl & Countess of Westmorland
Diana, Countess of Westmorland
Frank Williams
Noel Willman
Miss E. Wills-Browne
Jackie Wilson
Sir Martin Wilson

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: Secstate

LONDON

REF: State 105285

SUBJECT: Elliott Computer to China

1. In absence of Fonmin from office, discussed this matter this morning with his principal private secretary. I referred to the Solomon-Chadwick conversation, with which the British are thoroughly familiar, and said that obviously our people hope British will not license this instrument, but did not state categorical opposition. I also pointed out that matter of UK technicians going to China had not yet received assent of Peking Government. Under the circumstances could consideration of this further licensing not be postponed until the first Elliott 503 installation and servicing had been agreed.

2. I think it probable that Government will go ahead with licensing of second computer, since I understand Fonmin is under strong pressure from other Ministries to do so.

GP-1.

BRUCE

AMB:LBruce/cc - Dec. 29, 1959

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daily schedule is as follows:

8:00 Breakfast in bed
9:00 Wake-up Exercise
10:00 Sauna and needle shower
11:00 Water exercise
Noon The beautiful facial
1:00 Luncheon
2:00 Tension ease exercise
3:00 60-minute make-up
4:00 Massage
5:00 Hair styling, hand and foot care
6:00 Rest and dress
7:00 Dinner

At 8:00 o'clock evening entertainment commences. During it, the advertisement offers: "A sampling of the fun includes: your own Nieman-Marcus fashion presentation; a wine lecture; a demonstration in the N-M art of gift wrapping; instruction in the dance; motion pictures; a showing of food slides (small torture) and lecture by Helen Corbitt; the story of precious jewels; and, a visit to Nieman-Marcus in Dallas for a buffet dinner in the famous Zodiac Room."

Alec Home told me of the categorical answer made by the PM in the Commons this afternoon to a question inquiring whether he still stood by his previous declarations that if the negotiations with Smith were not successful there would be no further discussion by HMG of independence for Rhodesia unless it were preceded by majority rule. This will make exceedingly difficult the resumption of any talks with Smith. The short word for this policy is Nibmar (no independence before majority African rule). Alec refers without heat to his political opponents. He believes Wilson put himself tactically in an unfortunate position some months ago in dealings over the Rhodesian issue.

December 21, 1966 - Wednesday

David arrived today at breakfast time from Boston. He looks well. His height must be at least six foot, two inches, in which respect Nicky trails him by an inch and a half. The second floor of the house is flooded with preparations for Christmas, gay ribbons, colored papers, packages of presents so strewn that the four dogs are trapped by them as if in a labyrinth.

At the office, things are uncommonly quiet, the Parliament having adjourned yesterday will not meet again until January 17.

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The newspapers here and at home have given a big play to the future publication in LOOK, and later in complete form by Harper & Row, of Manchester's book on President Kennedy. Jackie is seeking an injunction against its appearance, and also attempting to counter charges and speculations that are being made about its contents. The one thing certain is that if published there will be a tremendous furore, to the detriment of all concerned.

When I talked to Alec Home the other day he was preoccupied with the situation in the South Arabian Federation and more particularly in the Yemen. He had gained the impression from conversations with a recent British visitor to the Yemen that the Royalists, if given additional arms and money by the Saudi Arabians might be able to eject the Egyptian troops from that area. King Faisal, however, presently seems reluctant to do this. Home believes the withdrawal of the British from Aden before local forces are competent to maintain security there would cause no end of trouble. He is also disturbed about reports from Somaliland and its future relationship with Kenya and Ethiopia.

Another subject: Alec thinks the [redacted] Queen Mother's condition following her operation is not satisfactory.

E and I went tonight to Covent Garden to see the Ballet "Cinderella". Freddie Ashton had sent us tickets. Although this is not generally considered one of the greatest Ballets, to my mind it was wholly satisfactory, and I have never enjoyed an evening more. Freddie and Robert Helpman, ridiculously dressed, were Cinderella's ugly step-sisters; they are both masters of pantomime. Margot Fonteyne was unbelievably graceful and sympathetic. I have never heard more bravos or known more curtain calls.

December 22, 1966 - Thursday

I went this morning to meet Mr. Ingersoll of our Economic Section [redacted] at Clive House in Petty France, to sign the International Sugar Treaty. Petty France was once a small enclave in London settled by Huguenot refugees. It is now mostly covered by the Horse Guards Barracks and Stables.

E and the children all came to lunch with me at the office.

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December 23, 1966 - Friday

Joe Palmer came to see me this morning. He talked about his recce trip to Africa and his responsibilities as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. There is almost no country there which does not present immediate problems, most of them seemingly incapable of solution.

Went as I did yesterday to Miss MacInnes for a massage. Despite the various [redacted] pills I have taken to reduce my pulse rate, it has now climbed to 90.

Lunched with Diana Phipps at the Turf. Highly engaging meal, after which I bought a wooden elephant as a Christmas present for her daughter.

Tonight the children went to the theatre, but E and I remained at home.

I have never had a more confused Christmas time, for my shopping has been desultory, though persistent. Tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday are nolidays at the Embassy, so we will have a slack time for four days.

Yesterday I stopped in at Kerins to see if the adorable young Susy who looks after my interests about plaques had come across anything new. She had a bronze item, but it did not appeal to me. I wound up, however, by buying a lovely marble piece, French, 17th Century, that is in my estimation about the most attractive thing I have purchased in London.

My heart condition continues to give concern. The cardiogram taken at the Naval Dispensary, on 15 November, indicated a ventricle rate of 110, with a rhythm indicative of atrial fibrillation, a term used to describe a disturbance in the electrical conduction within the heart. When the rate is slow, [illegible]on may maintain adequate flow for years without progressive cardiac [illegible]. This disturbance is not of itself considered a serious condition. [illegible]or appears to be maintaining a slow rate of contractions, and th[illegible]ost frequently prescribed to keep the rate slow is quinidine.

I took no action on this, and continued my office and shooting life as usual, without evident discomfort. Through some mischance, the copy of the cardiogram promised by the Dispensary to Dr. Gottfried never reached him. When I saw him on Novemb[illegible]9th, he made, without benefit of it, a diagnosis of atrial fibrillation, and put m[illegible]regime of quinidine and coramin. By this time, I was conscious of the irre[illegible] of my heart beats.

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December 24, 1966 - Saturday

Went this morning to Miss MacInnes for a massage. My pulse varied thirty points while I was there, and she seemed alarmed about it. Although I asked her not to do so, she wisely telephoned E about me, suggesting I remain in the house for the four day Christmas holiday commencing today.

This I did without sorrow, for we had a splendid Christmas Eve dinner followed by opening of presents. E, Sasha and Marian went to a midnight church service.

December 25, 1966 - Sunday

The three children, Marian and ourselves, had been generously invited by the Salisburys to spend Christmas day at Hatfield. I begged off on the plea of feeling badly; E stayed at home with me, while the others were in the country.

December 26, 1966 - Monday

Embassy holiday. Spent most of the day in bed.

December 27, 1966 - Tuesday

Embassy holiday. I was as unenterprising as yesterday, not stirring from the second floor. Read the accumulated telegrams, none of which required action. Almost all high British officials are away until well after the New Year.

December 28, 1966 - Wednesday

Sonya Quennell, Diana Phipps and Rory Cameron lunched with us. Spider expects Peter to go through with his divorce project, and to marry Lady Peake. She thinks Peter is really in love with the Peake dog.

David left this morning for Boston.

During the afternoon, I went with E to the Naval Dispensary to have another cardiagram taken. Sympathetic Lt. Commander Chappelka did not let me off with that light performance. I was drained of nearly a pint of blood, interrogated about my medical history, blood pressure counted, processed for rupture, eyes, sinuses, ears, throat and the rest scrutinized, liver kneaded, and little left unpoked. The Commander said he wanted to give me massive doses of digitalis, and keep me under "control" until my heart returned to normal. I must tomorrow, he ordered, go to the Air Force Hospital at Ruislip for further tests and observation, perhaps lasting four or five days.

I assented, and returned to the office to finish up what work I could.

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December 29, 1966 - Thursday

E took me to Ruislip this morning, where I was assigned to the protective custody of Major McIndoe. Was bled before and after lunch, cardiographed intermittently, blood pressure, pulse and temperature tested many times, digitalis pills fed me every four hours, no nook or cranny of my body left unexplored. Supper was provided at five thirty; afterwards a new lot of jolly orderlies and nurses took me over. I was told to sleep, but prevented from doing so by almost constant ministrations and interruptions of one kind or another during the night. Fortunately, I had arrived with a quantity of books, almost enough for an ocean voyage. I had, in addition to twelve issues of History Today (Peter Quennel esteemed publication); The Greedy Book (edited by Brian Hill); Mount Athos by John Julius Norwich, Reresby Sitwell, and Costa; One Leg by Lord Anglesey; The Secret Surrender by Allen Dulles; A History of Wine by H. Warner Allen; A Journey from St. Petersburg to Pekin (1719-1722), by John Bell; The Land by V. Sackville-West; The Notebooks of Captain Georges by Jean Renoir; Inside SOE by E. H. Cookridge; and what turned out to be an excellent spy novel, The Night Is a Time for Listening by Elliot West.

Despite the Major having informed me I had incipient cataracts in each eye, I devoured most of these books while I was in hospital, but did not attack History Today.

December 30, 1966 - Friday

More pills at 4 a.m. and 6 a.m., breakfast at 7. Cardiogram at 8, etc. Had many visitors during the day, including General Box. Everything is settling satisfactorily inside me; if no change occurs I am promised release at noon tomorrow.

My own diagnosis of my trouble is that leading such a sedentary life as I ordinarily do, with little exercise or fresh air, over-drinking, eating and smoking, staying up late at night, and th.. occasionally going to the country for an all day shoot, one's health is bound to suffer from a developing weakness--in my case the heart. I shall take better care of it in the future.

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December 31, 1966 - Saturday

Long talk with Major McIndoe this morning. It looks as if I shall, for the rest of my life, take a daily pill of Lanoxin (digitalis); anyhow I have been given a three-month supply of these tiny pellets.

The Major is an unusually interesting fellow, learned, articulate, devoted to his profession, keen on research, a philosopher of medicine. One of his children is totally deaf, a victim of German measles contracted by his mother during pregnancy. She teaches classes of the deaf in English schools, and the youngster has adapted himself to his handicap.

Long interchanges with an orderly from Florida on coon-hunting, wild turkey and quail shooting, merits of Southern fox-hounds, and lore of the chase.

The hospital, so well equipped in other respects, is deficient in newspapers. I only learned today from a clipped Times article of a recent demonstration in Grosvenor Square. It ran:

"Thirty-eight people, carrying, between them, one banner, one placard and a cardboard coffin draped with black cloth, marched from Marble Arch, London, to the United States Embassy last night in a protest organized by the London Committee of 100 against the resumption of bombing in Vietnam by America. The marchers were escorted by eight policemen.

The police allowed them only to halt some way from the Embassy and not to carry the coffin to the steps. A score of people were allowed in small batches to go to the Embassy to deliver letters of protest."

Hyatt fetched me, so I had the joy of lunching at home, with almost three days of Embassy holiday ahead. George Brown called me yesterday evening at the hospital to tell me of the declaration he intended to issue again, proposing a conference to bring peace to Vietnam. I think his proposal will achieve nothing, but he might as well try it.

From newspapers read while coming back in the car I came across two instructive items of information. One, for the fifth consecutive year, Andrew and Sarah were the first choice of names in the Daily Telegraph's birth announcements. Second place went to James and Emma, third to Richard and Caroline. Two: In the opinion of one wine pundit (expressed in Country Life), the 1953 clarets still seem to be the most agreeable of the post-war era.

This afternoon Kisty arrived with the Hesketh tribe to spend the night. While I was at Ruislip sweet Marion (named after her ancestor the Swamp Fox) Symington had left us, and I had also missed a lunch E gave for her mother

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and the rest of the Dodds family--at least I left behind a gift for my promising godson Hugh Brooking.

Between Christmas and New Year the chef must have executed many a turkey. He cooks them well in traditional American fashion. We have the conventional trimmings except yams--unprocurable here.

Pink Pommery and Greno 1961 champagne for all hands at midnight. Nicky, Robert Hesketh and Sasha produced and acted a play for us. Nicky's versatility is encouraging--he has a distinct inclination toward the entertainment world, but also a deep interest in scholarly subjects.

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